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Wednesday, August 12, 1992
Sravana 21, 1914 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XV contains Nos. 21 to 31)

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LOKSABHA DEBATES

LOKSABHA

Wednesday, August 12, 1992, Sravana 21,1914 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM UZBEKISTAN

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. S.M. Yuldashev, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the hon. Members of the Uzbek Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other hon. Members of the delegation are:-

1. Mr. Ubbiniyaz Ashirbekov
2. Ms. Halima Usmanova
3. Mr. Abdulla Turdikulov
4. Mr. Kakhoramon Ikramov
5. Mr. Said Usmanov and

the better half , the wife of the Leader of the Delegation.

The delegation arrived in Delhi on 11th August, 1992 evening. They are now seated in the special box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, Prime Minister, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Coal Mining Projects

*511. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to seek French collaboration for coal mining projects;

(b) if so, whether some agreement has been reached between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The following Coal Projects are presently under implementation with French assistance:

1. Kottadih (ECL)
2. Rajur (WCL)
3. East Katras Sub-level caving(BCCL)
4. GDK 10 and GDK 8 Incline Project (SCCL)
5. Training Centre at Burradhemo (ECL)

During the Eleventh meeting of the Indo-French Working Group on Coal held in Paris in June, 1992, the Indian side have requested the French side to consider the possibility of assisting India in setting up of an Integrated Coal Project consisting of an underground mine, a washery and a Captive Power Plant at Ananta (Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.) in Orissa. The other coal projects posed for possible future cooperation include, R.K. New Tech (SCCL), Ghusick Underground (ECL) and Bhanora West-UG. The modalities and details of these proposals will be worked out after the French side agrees in principle to the above proposals.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is one of the major coal producing countries in the world. And only a few handful of countries account for almost 90 per cent of the world coal production. After nationalisation of all coal mines in 1972-73, the Government of India has constantly tried to upgrade coal mining technology for higher production and economy. And also, I have been following the Ministry of Coal's Annual Report for 1991-92 wherein they have mentioned the environmental aspect also and that after nationalisation, the environmental aspect also has been very well taken care of. But in spite of this, I am sure that our hon. Minister would be aware that our productivity and costing are probably the least efficient. And that, I am sure, is a cause of great concern to all of us.

In the last many years, as also published in the Ministry of Coal's Annual Report, India has entered into foreign collaborations with a number of countries like U.S.S.R., Poland, France...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Praful, please come to the question.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: The other countries are U.K, Germany, Canada, Australia and also World Bank assisted projects. After so many years of nationalisation, after so many foreign collaboration agreements, I would like to know, have we been able to develop our own technology?

As has been given in the answer, the French Government has offered assistance for certain projects.

I would like to refer to a news item in *The Economic Times*.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. You shall have to ask a question. Please understand that there are many questions and many others who want to ask supplementary. Please come to the question. You do not have to read out from the newspapers.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am just mentioning one thing. This is for the first time that India is proposing to take up export oriented integrated coal mining projects with foreign collaboration as has been stated by the Chairman of Coal India as also the leader of our Indian Delegation, the Secretary, Coal. The reply only states that certain projects have been offered to the French Government for assistance. If there is a foreign collaboration for export oriented projects, there has been no mention of it. Is there anything specific in that?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, collaboration for export.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): The Indo- French working group meeting took place at Paris in June 1992. In that joint commission meeting the projects which could likely come up for collaboration were discussed. It is at the discussion stage. The projects which I have listed in the main answer are at the discussion stage. We have agreed in principle; but nothing has been finalised.

A joint technical group has been set up and they will finalise it. It is true that in one of the projects which is the Ananta Project, we are also contemplating export of coal to France because as on today France is importing 20 million tonnes of coal from outside. Therefore we are going to link this project which would be an exported oriented effort.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: While appreciating what the hon. Minister said, there is another area of concern that I want to express. Again an article appeared yesterday where it was mentioned that Rs. 1350 crore worth of coking coal is being imported into the country. Whereas in our own mines in Jharia which are having very vast potential there has been underground fire raging for the last many years. That has also been mentioned in the report.

May I know whether the Government is seriously trying to bring in some technology for making higher production capacity available at the Jharia Coal Fields of Bharat Coking Coal, so that Rs. 1350 crore worth of foreign exchange which we are otherwise spending on importing this commodity can be saved? Is there any proposal before the Government to improve the productivity of BCCL?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I am not very sure about the import bill of Rs. 1350 crore. That is what the newspaper has reported. What I understand is that the total amount on import of coking coal is Rs. 700 crore, according to the present exchange rate. It is true that we are not self-sufficient in production of coking coal. We are trying to augment our production of coking coal. As of today we have got eight projects with foreign assistance which are under implementation. We have also one more project which has been recently cleared by the Cabinet. There is one more project which is the Jharkhand project - we are coming up with a new project.

The hon. Member is very right that our major chunk of the coking coal reserve is located in Bihar in a place called Jharia and there has been an underground fire in Jharia for the last almost a hundred years. That has to be tackled. Unless we are able to tackle that underground fire, the country will not be able to achieve the self- sufficiency in coking coal.

An half-an-hour discussion is pending before the House on Jharia fire. I will be coming out with all the details. But I can assure the House that we are taking very positive and effective steps not only towards extinguishing the fire, but with the World Bank assistance and assistance from other countries, we hope to tackle this problem also. I am sure by the time we are able to take all the Measures, it will take about five to seven years.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: In BCCL there is one project Mukunda OCP with foreign collaboration with Poland. This Project has incurred a loss of Rs. 20 crores. May I know from the hon. Minister as to why this project has incurred so much loss-a loss of Rs. 20 crores?

MR. SPEAKER: Does it come out of this Question, Mr. Acharia?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Yes. It is a foreign collaboration.

MR. SPEAKER: But the main Question deals with French collaboration.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This is very important, Sir. May I know whether this Project has been abandoned? Part B of my question is this. In the statement, it is stated that there are five projects which are presently under implementation with French assistance. The fifth deals with Training Centre at Burradhemor. May I know from the hon. Minister as to whether the entire money is coming from France for these projects and what is the purpose of this training centre?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Every collaboration with a foreign country contemplates mainly two things. One is to get the financial investment, financial assistance and the other is the transfer of technology which will be suitable to India. We have identified different types of technologies in different countries which are available. Therefore, when we enter into a bilateral agreement, the flow of technology is the very important component. Once we take that technology, it is not easy to absorb the technology in our own country. Therefore, we will have to train our people so that it is easy for us to absorb the technology in the long run. So, in every agreement, we also contemplate a training programme. The training programme has got three ways of doing it. One is to train our people in the country from where we are getting the technology; another is a training programme which will be located in our own country; and the third is the combination of both- some are trained in our country and some are trained in their country.

As far as the French technology and French assistance are concerned, we have agreed that all the training programmes will be held in our won country; and as a result of which a training institute has been set up with French assistance. The total amount of money that we have got as French assistance is about Rs. 191.11 crores, at the current rate of exchange which is a credit; and we also have got a grant of Rs. 2.85 crores. That is the total amount. I am not very sure about the project-wise credit and grant. But, I have this total figure. If the hon. Member is interested to have a particular information on this, I will be able to supply it to him.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have not replied to the Mukunda Project.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The Mukunda Project, as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, is a Polish assisted Project. The main question relates to the French assisted Projects. Therefore , I do not have those details.

Pharma Industry

+
*512. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the present policy in basic Research & Development in the Pharmaceutical sector;

(b) the names of the companies engaged in Research and Development in the Pharma industry in India;

(c) the steps taken to ensure adequate return for the expenditure incurred on Research & Development;

(d) whether some drug companies have recently closed their R &D units;

(e) if so, the reason therefor; and

(f) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The objectives of the Drug Policy 1986, inter-alia, include, encouraging cost-effective production of drugs with economic sizes, introducing new technologies and new drugs, and strengthening the indigenous capabilities for production of drugs. The Policy on basic R&D in the in the Pharmaceutical Sector is guided by these objectives.

(b) Names of companies having inhouse R&D units as recognized by department of Scientific and Industrial Research, on the basis of available information are given in Annexure.

(c) In order to ensure adequate return on the expenditure incurred on R & D, the following provisions exist:-

(i) Expenditure incurred on R&D is taken into account while determining cost of production of bulk drugs under price control.

(ii) A company is allowed to retain 50% of the reduction in price of a bulk drug achieved through R&D efforts.

(iii) If a company develops a process for a bulk drug through its own R&D efforts or through National Laboratories, from basic stage, and which is significantly different from existing processes and results in cost-effective production, exemption from price control is available for a period not exceeding 5 years from the date of commercial production.

(iv) Higher profitability ceiling for units engaged in approved research and development work relating to new drugs.

(v) As in case of R&D work in other Sectors of Industry, Pharmaceutical Sector also enjoys incentives and support measures such as Income Tax relief, Accelerated Depreciation allowance, Import facility etc.

(d) The Government is not aware of any R&D unit of a Pharmaceutical Company having been closed down recently. However, a few years ago, M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigyu have discountinued their basic research activity in new drug discovery.

(e) It was not remunerative enough.

(f) The functioning of any R&D unit of a private sector company is dependent upon its Corporate Plans and polices. To encourage R&D Activity in Pharmaceutical Sector a number of suggestions are under examination as part of The Review of The Drug Policy.

ANNEXURE

Sl.No.	*Name of the Firm*
1.	Acharya Chemicals
2.	Alembic Chemicals Works Company
3.	Alkem Laboratories Ltd.
4.	Alpha Drugs
5.	Alved Biologicals Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises
7.	American Remadies Ltd.
8.	Amrutanjan Limited.
9.	Anglo French Drug Company
10.	Armour Chemicals Ltd.
11.	Asian Chemicals Works.
12.	Associated Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Astra IDL Ltd.
14.	Atul Products Ltd.
15.	BDH Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
16.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.

Sl.No.	Name of the Firm
17.	Biocon India Private Ltd.
18.	Biogenics India.
19.	Biological E. Ltd.
20.	Boehringer- Knoll Ltd.
21.	Boots Company Ltd.
22.	BTX Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
23.	Burroughs Wellcome (India) Ltd.
24.	Cadila Laboratories Ltd.
25.	Cheminor Drugs Ltd.
26.	Cibatul Ltd.
27.	Cipla Ltd.
28.	Citurgia Biochemicals Ltd.
29.	Concept Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
30.	Cynamid India Ltd.
31.	Dental Products of India Ltd.
32.	Dey 's Medical Stores (Mfg.)
33.	Divi 's Research Centre
34.	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
35.	Duphar Interfran Ltd.
36.	Earnest Healthcare Ltd.
37.	East India Pharmaceutical
38.	Elder Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
39.	Enzo-Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
40.	Eskayef Ltd.
41.	E. Merck (India) Ltd.
42.	FDC Ltd.
43.	France-Indian Pharmaceuticals
44.	Glaxo India Ltd.
45.	Globe Organics Ltd.
46.	Gufic Ltd.
47.	Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical
48.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
49.	Hindustan Ciba- Geigy Ltd.
50.	Hiremath Chemicals Ltd.
51.	Hi-Medial Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
52.	Hoechst India Ltd.
53.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited.
54.	Indian Herbs Research
55.	Indo- Pharma Pharmaceutical
56.	Infar (India) Ltd.
57.	IPCA Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
58.	Jagson Pal Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
59.	Jayant Vitamins Ltd.
60.	Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
61.	J. Mitra & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.
62.	Kanpha Labs.
63.	Kerala State Drugs

Sl.No.	*Name of the Firm*
64.	Khandelwal Laboratories
65.	Kody Medical Electronics Ltd.
66.	Kopran Ltd.
67.	Kores (India) Ltd.
68.	Lakme Ltd.
69.	Lanz Lab.
70.	Li Taka Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
71.	Lupin Laboratories Ltd.
72.	Lyka Labs Private Ltd.
73.	Maharishi Ayurveda Products
74.	Malladi Drugs & Pharmaceuticals
75.	Max India Ltd.
76.	Medley Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
77.	Mehta Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
78.	Meridian Pharmaceuticals
79.	Merind Ltd.
80.	Metroni Drugs Pvt. Ltd.
81.	Miles India Ltd.
82.	M. J. Institute of Research
83.	Nandi Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
84.	Natco Fine Pharmaceuticals
85.	National Avian Health Labs.
86.	Neuland laboratories Ltd.
87.	Nitson Laboratories Ltd.
88.	Nivedita Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
89.	NR Jet Enterprises Ltd.
90.	Oriental Chemicals Works (P) Ltd.
91.	Parke - Davis (India) Ltd.
92.	Prnsem Drugs & Pharmaceuticals
93.	Pfimex International Ltd.
94.	Pfizer Ltd.
95.	Planned Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
96.	Polypharma Pvt. Ltd.
97.	Procter & Gamble India Ltd.
98.	Rallis India Ltd.
99.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.
100.	Raptakos Brett & Co. Ltd.
101.	RCA Pharma Ltd.
102.	Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd.
103.	Rhone- Poulenc (India) Ltd.
104.	Roche Products Ltd.
105.	Roussel India Ltd.
106.	SAF Yeast Company Ltd.
107.	Sandoz (India) Ltd.
108.	Sarabhai M Chemicals Research
109.	Searle (India) Ltd.
110.	Sekhsaria Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.

Sl.No.	Name of the Firm
111.	Shasun Chemicals (Madras) Ltd.
112.	Shree Dhootapapershwar Ltd.
113.	Shrishma Fine Chemicals * Ph. Ltd.
114.	Siris Ltd.
115.	Smith Strainstreet.
116.	SOL Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
117.	South India Research Institute
118.	Standard Organics Ltd.
119.	Standard Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
120.	Standard Research Centre
121.	Stangen Immuno Diagnostics
122.	Stellar Chemical Labs Pvt. Ltd.
123.	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries
124.	Synbiotics Ltd.
125.	S.D. Fine Chem Pvt. Ltd.
126.	Tablets (India) Ltd.
127.	Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals
128.	Themis Chemicals Ltd.
129.	T. T. K. Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
130.	Unichem Laboratories Ltd.
131.	Unique Chemicals (Div. of J.B.)
132.	Unique Pharmaceuticals
133.	Uni- Sankyo Ltd.
134.	U.S. Vitamin (India) Ltd.
135.	Wallace Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
136.	Wander Ltd.
137.	Wockhardt Ltd.
138.	Wyeth Laboratories Ltd.
139.	Zandu Pharmaceuticals Works.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: The development of pharmaceutical sector has been dominated by multi-national companies, resulting thereby in the dependence on foreign research. (Interruptions) Therefore, the cost of the life saving drugs has gone up so high which is beyond the reach of about 80 per cent of the population who are mostly labourers and farmers. So, may I know from the hon. Minister as to whether there is any policy of the Government to give incentive to the basic research work in pharmaceutical industry so that the cost of life saving drugs comes down and the medicines are readily available in the market? And the patients below the poverty line get free life-saving medicines.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, the pricing of drugs and research are two parallel lines. More of research is going on in our country. We are spending about two per cent of our turnover today. In 1948, the turnover of drug industry was about Rs. 10 crore. Today, it is Rs. 4,200 crore. The industry has gone up by leaps and bounds. The industry is doing very well.

Coming to the pricing of these drugs, all raw material costs have gone up. The Prime Minister is very kind. He knows the problem of the poor. He knows the problem of the suffering people. He is able to restrict the prices of drugs. Otherwise, six months back, the prices of drugs should have gone up. We are trying to bring a policy. We are likely to discuss the background not about the drug industry in the coming few days. We should like to take views of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was whether you were going to give any incentive for basic research. I think, you are giving.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: We are giving a lot of benefits, (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I know it from the Science Ministry.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: The Government is giving a number of incentives today.

MR. SPEAKER: Income- tax concession as well.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: For reduction in the production costs through the latest R&D, we are giving 50 per cent of the benefit to the manufacturers. We have enhanced the ceiling limits of the drugs from 8 per cent to 13 per cent. For drug pricing, the pricing mechanism is there. We are liberalising the policy. We are giving it free of cost for five years. The Finance Ministry is giving soft loans. They are giving so many tax reductions. We are giving a number of benefits to the Research and Development.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: In reply to part (b) of my question, the hon. Minister has stated that the Government is not aware of any R&D unit of a pharmaceutical company having been closed down. But it is a known fact to every person that most of the factories have been closed down. There is also a report with the Government about Messrs Sarabhai.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; please do not ask a question about a particular industry. This is a question about the basic research.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Yes, Sir. It is a very lengthy question.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not jump from general to specific or from specific to general.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Part (b) of my question has already been replied by the hon. Minister. He says that no factory has been closed down. But there are so many units which have been closed down.

Again in reply to part (f) of my question, the Minister has stated as follows:

> " To encourage R&D activity in pharmaceutical sector, a number of suggestions are under examination as part of the review of the drug policy."

May I know from the hon. Minister what are those suggestions? Are they going to constitute any committee consisting of some representatives of the public, some representatives of this industry and some officers who can examine these suggestions so that the prices of the life-saving drugs come down and this industry does not come to an end?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: We have come to know that there is one company, Ciba Geigy. It stopped its basic research in 1986, not in the recent years.

Coming to Sarabhai Chemicals, about which you are mentioning, there is a problem of partnership. It is a limited company. There is a dispute between two or three people.

They are all divided and the company is on the verge of collapse. It has nothing to do with the policies of the Government.

The hon. Member has asked about committees. We are gong going to take the views of the Parliament very soon and all Members from all sides of the Parliament are invited to give suggestions. If the suggestions are important and good, we will adopt them in our policy.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, in 'd' part of the reply and also just now, the Minister has said that Hindustan Ciba Geigy has discontinued its research activity. Gore Gao, Bombay is just half a kilometre away from my residence. They acquired the land from the Government for getting all advantages. They got so many concessions by way of income tax exemption and now, they have closed it and the scientists have been thrown out. So, my question is of the resettlement of those scientists and also of the land which had been acquired by them. Various assets acquired by them should go back at least to those scientist and particularly the land should be got back by the Government. The minimum thing which can be done is to give that land to the scientists, who were at work, for constructing their houses. At least, this much can be done to save them from future loss. Will the Government take some initiative and proceed on these lines?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Ciba Geigy is a private company. It is very difficult to say anything about it at present.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Government has acquired land for them and given it to them.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Gujarat Government is looking after these things.

SHRI RAM NAIK: My question is not replied to, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied by saying that it is a private company and he cannot give guarantee.

SHRI RAM NAIK: No, Sir. It is not a private company. It is a public limited company...(*Interruptions*)...Let the question be not misunderstood. They have got concessions from the Government. They got the land, acquired it from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: That is different.

SHRI RAM NAIK: And when they have discontinued their research work, to whom will the real estate go? The real estate should go minimum to the workers who have been at work and the Government should examine that. That is what I am stressing upon.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this question. I am not allowing a question on allocation of land by a private company to the workers. This is not on research and development.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You meet the Minister please. Not like this.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, the Government had acquired the land...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relating to research and development. This relates to land.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is for research and development that the land has been given.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not argue like this. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Since basic research aims at inventing entirely a new chemical entity which may be used for effective treatment of diseases, is the Government thinking of taking over this research itself and subsidise such concerns which will be taking up this basic research without adding to the existing prices of drugs?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: There are number of research laboratories in our country. There is National Drug Institute at Lucknow; there is another institute in Pune; there is another institute in Delhi. They are all looking after research work. At present, this industry is spending only about two per cent of the turnover and outside the country, they are spending about 15 per cent of the turnover. For getting a molecule outside, people are spending about Rs. 100 crores. They do not bother and they are going on investing but they are doing lot of work. Actually, 25 per cent of our people in our country today are depending on allopathic medicine and 75 per cent of our people are depending on Indian traditional medicines like unani, ayurvedic, siddha and other things.

With your permission, I would like to say one thing here. For a disease like jaundice, people go to a common man for treatment. He gives a small leaf and they get cured. When they go in for allopathic medicine, they are supposed to spend a lot of money. So is the case with snake-bite. Immediately after a snake-bite, people go to a common man, a half-naked poor villager. He takes a small *neem* leaf and does something with it and the patients are cured. We have got this type of traditional medicines in our country. People are exporting these traditional technologies abroad.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: For traditional medicine also, what basic research is going on?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: People abroad are taking the traditional technology from our country and are trying to put it in molecular form. Today, people want medicines at a lesser price; manufacturers want more profit; and the Government tries to strike a balance between the two. In the forthcoming policy, we will take the views of the Parliament as also the Government for due consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: We will go to next question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Members are interested in getting more information from the Minister, there is a procedure. And the procedure is to give notice for half an hour discussion and it can be done. You must realise that we have spent 25 minutes on only two questions. We will hardly be able to cover four questions. And other questions are equally important too.

DR. ASIM BALA: This is a very vital question Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: please sit down. You cannot fore it one me just like that. I have explained that we have spent 25 minutes on just two question. You cannot raise it like that. You give a notice and then I will allow you. Please sit down.

Consultancy Development Centre

513. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and terms of reference of the Consultancy Development Centre under DSIR;

(b) the funds allocated to and spent by this Centre so far indicating the return, if any;

(c) whether appointments and recruitment to posts are widely circulated among DST, CSIR and other R&D establishments by this Centre;

(d) whether a fact-finding committee is proposed to be appointed to go into functioning of the Center;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Consultancy Development Centre (CDC) is a Society registered in 1986 under the Society's Act with the main objective to promote the growth and strengthen Consultancy in the country.

(b) Since its inception in 1986, it has been provided a total of about Rs. 2 Crores covering capital, recurring and programme support. The Annual allocation for the revenue expenditure of CDC for last 3 years is Rs. 11.22 lakhs during 1989-90; Rs. 13.00

lakhs during 1990-91; Rs 15.00 lakhs during 1991-92. The returns on the training programmes organised by the Centre were recently analysed and found to be very satisfactory; Internal Rate of Return being over 25%.

(c) All technical posts at the CDC are generally advertised in some leading Newspapers in the country. Officers and employees of DST, DGTD, DO, other R&D and public sector establishments have applied for such jobs in the past.

(d) to(f). There is no need of any investigation as the Centre is doing very well with very limited resources in terms of manpower, space and funds, and has earned international reputation in the short span of its existence. It is a unique institution in the country and has been recognised as a model for national and regional development, particularly in the ESCAP region. The context of opening up of the Indian economy where competition, quality and exports are key words, more and more professional inputs would be required in our industrial activities and thus consultancy has a very important role to play in the technological transformation ahead of us. Since CDC is expected to play a major role in this process, it needs to be strengthened and all support will be provided by DSIR to this unique organisation during the 8th five year plan period.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has said nothing about the Members of CDC. I would like to express my concern in the presence of the hon. Prime Minister, present in the House, that just an allocation of Rs. 760 crores and Rs. 260 crores has been made for the Department of Science and Technology and Consultancy Development Centre respectively.

MR. SPEAKER: You people get annoyed very quickly but donot ask questions. You come to the question straightaway.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my concern that both CDC and other laboratories are doing the same work. In the country, for the last 50 years nearly 50 laboratories are functioning successfully. There is duplicity in the work as CDC and other laboratories are doing the similar work.

MR. SPEAKER: You simply want to say that duplicity should be removed.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: I would like to ask, will the Government consider curbing foreign visits by the Members of CDC so as to check wasteful expenditure and will the work of CDC got be done through other laboratories? Sir, through you, further I would like to know whether this work will be withdrawn from the National Research Development Corporation so as to check this wasteful expenditure?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to avoid duplication, if there is any?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, the fact is that I think the hon. Member has not really understood what the CDC itself is created for. I think it is my duty to explain to him. The technology policy statement of the Government of India and subsequently the Technology Policy Implementation Committee emphasised the need for evolving necessary measures and mechanisms to support and strengthen the consultancy capacities in India. It is not the research capacity, it is the consultancy capacity and as a follow-up of these recommendations, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is implementing a scheme in relation to promotion and support of consultancy from April, 1985. In 1986, the CDC was created and only Rs. 2 crores has been spent till now. In fact with pride I can say that this organisation has been taken up by ESCAP and it has been recommended as an apex body for technical consultancy and development programme for Asia and Pacific, within such a short period of time. This has nothing to do with research and duplication.

NRDC, the National Research and Development Corporation is an organisation which becomes a link between the lab and the field or the factory. They take technology which is created in the lab. For commercialisation they help the entrepreneurs to absorb the technology. That is different from a consultancy organisation which develops the consultancy ability in the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has simply reiterated everything about CDC. Sir, through you, I would like to submit that under the Societies Act, CDC was set up 5-6 years ago for consultancy purposes They have done nothing except making visits abroad which is undoubtedly a wasteful expenditure. However, still the hon. Minister is full of praise for the CDC. Time and again concern has been expressed and even now we express our concern that only little work has been done by the CDC and wasteful expenditure has been made.

My second supplementary is that the reply of the hon. Minister regarding recruitment is totally ambiguous. The hon. Minister has given information only about the recruitment of technical posts. I would like to know the details of all the recruitments made in CDC and the recruitment procedure followed in this regard. Further, through you, I would like to know the number of people recruited in the last 5-6 years through advertisements in Newspapers? Have the norms for recruitment of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes been followed? If so, what is the percentage of officers and other category employees belonging to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe recruited?

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I would firstly like to point out to the hon. Member that all regular appointments are made by advertisement through newspapers and are scrutinised by the Selection Committee. With regard to senior officers taken on contract basis for a period of a year or so, in those cases short term adhoc appointments are made. But wherever it is over one year advertisement is given and are make. But whenever these persons, who are on adhoc appointment, are to be considered for regular appointment, they have to come through the usual channel through advertisement. That is how it is done.

We have one honorary Director General. Then we have one regular Director General. He was appointed through advertisement. Secretarial assistance is given only in one programme. We do not have many staff. In fact this is one of those organisations where we have not got large establishment. We have a small establishment and we have done a lot of work in that line. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the method you should follow.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: In a short span of time, the CDC have earned an international reputation. Is it true that this organisation is suffering because of shortage of funds? So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken any steps to streamline the functioning of organisation and give more funds for the proper functioning of the CDC.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I beg to differ with the hon. Member. In fact, in 1989-90, we had given for programme support, recurring support and capital support, nearly Rs. 50 lakh. Then, in 1990-91, we had given Rs. 40 lakh for capital support, Rs. 13 lakh for recurring support and for other support Rs. 8 lakh or Rs. 9 lakh. In 1991-92, we had given Rs. 15 lakh for programme support and Rs. 15 lakh for recurring support. We are fully aware of it. We will ensure that CDC does not have any shortage of funds. We are proud of our organisation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for a developing country like India Consultancy Development Centres are must. However, the hon. Minister has stated that over the last three years sum of Rs. 11 lakh and 13 lakh and 15 lakh was allocated to this organisation. So how can any organisation work efficiently with the limited resources. The hon. Minister in the end of his reply has stated that the special support will be provided by DSIR during the Eighth Five Year Plan period to this organisation. I would like to categorically know from the hon. Minster whether the Government have any scheme to set up Centres of CDC in the State Capitals and in other industrially advanced cities during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. If so, the outline thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, the CDC has already achieved its target. I do not think the amount of money is at all inadequate. Because, the idea is not only to have Consultancy in CDC but the CDC is to try and encourage the Consultancy concept and see that more and more people who are Consultants are available for small scale industries and others for ensuring the technology conversion on the time in terms of going into production is available.

Sir, we have established a computerised data base for about 2000 Consultants. We have conducted 28 contact programmes, 19 regional training programmes, 8 international programmes, 15 special lectures on specific subjects and organisations. We have trained engineers. We have Consultancy Awards. We have over 20 studies prepared. I would like to inform the hon. Member that with regard to future activities, existing programmes which we have got are commercialisation of indigenous technology and consultancy services to small scale industries, consultancy for rehabilitation of sick units and export markets would be undertaken. The information systems would be widened and strengthened. The branches in other places are not expected to have this thing. Because, we do not think that it is really required. But what is required is to ensure that more and more consultancies are available in therms of information about consultants and those who need consultancies, they should be able to get the information as to who is available in a particular arena.

With regard to investments in the Eighth Plan, it is still to be finalised. I shall give you the figures as soon as they are available .

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has made a mention of consultancy services. Those who need consultancy service knew this thing. I would like to know the percentage of foreign companies which are providing consultancy service to the industries that are being established in the country. I would like to know the position of our consultancy firms in comparison to that of the big consultancy firms in getting consultancy work abroad at the international level.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The CDC, as I have stated, is basically an establishment for encouraging consultancy in the country; this is not an organisation that is commercially going into giving consultancy to people. But, in fact, I am proud enough to say that even compared to multinational consultancy firms in India, there are many firs which can compete and really provide good consultancy; in fact, that is one of the reasons why ESCAP has considered our programme to be one of the attractive programmes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned about the Consultancy Development Centre. It has been providing consultancy for last five years. Its achievements have shown results. He has said that he is to chalk out a plan during the next Plan in order to develop it in comparison to the. results. Through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these achievements or results are satisfactory, if so, how many people have been benefited from them?

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I have already spelt out the number of consultancies which we have already put in the data base; and the consultants whose names are on the data base are contacted by the entrepreneurs who wish to have the services of the consultants; that is how actually they benefit.

We have done an Internal evaluation of the activities for Development Center; and the return on the investment which we have given has been assessed by a very detailed method of assessment, and it is about 25 per cent, which is a very good return in terms of commercial activities.

Funding of Eighth Plan

*514. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the success of the Eighth Five Year Plan is likely to depend a good deal on massive financial inputs including those from NRIs;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has made any estimate of the quantum of NRI investments expected during the Eighth Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Total gross domestic investment during the Eighth Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 798,000 crores at 1991-92 prices, of which Rs. 55,000 crores is expected to come from external sources. Rs. 3000 crores is expected to come in the form of net receipt from Non-Residents Deposits and Rs. 21,300 crores in the form of direct foreign investment and other capital inflows. Investment by Non-Resident Indians will be in the form of direct investment, portfolio investment and deposits.

DR. R. MALLU: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government will provide a break- up in NRI investments made so far, industry-wise and State-wise and employment generated, including those for SC/STs.

SHRI SUKH RAM: The investment by NIRs in our economy is of two types. (1) The deposits in the commercial banks; and those deposits right from 1985-86 upto 1991-92 were Rs. 6,470 crores; and under equity and portfolio investments, the approval for the investment of the project has been of the order of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 crores per year from the year 1986 onwards.

As far was State-wise and industry-wise, employment and other things are concerned, this information is not available with me; if it is available with the industry, I will collect it from them and send it to the hon. Member.

DR. R MALLU: Whether any guesstimates of NRI investment for the the future industry-wise and State-wise have been made including employment generation.

Whether Government will ensure that NRI investments are made for essential, heavy or light core industry for import substitution and not for just common fancy consumer goods where the country can ill afford at this juncture of development.

SHRI SUKH RAM: This exercise has not been made by the Planning Commission. But NRI investment industry-wise and State-wise is not available. But, as I have stated in my reply, Rs. 21,300 crores will be inflow of the foreign investment in this country. The share of NRIs has not been worked out. There is an incentive scheme under which they are entitled repatriation of 100 per cent of their capital, if they go for high priority sector and sick industries. So many other incentives have been given. So, naturally they would like to invest only in those sectors where lot of investment has been given.

As far as the employment generation is concerned, the total additional employment generation in the Eighth Five Year Plan has been projected as 43 million jobs. How much would be the share of NRIs investment in this country that has not been worked out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has stated in his reply that the NRIs investment will be used for the development of the country. The country will develop only when the villages develop and villages will develop only when there will development of agriculture and folk culture. In this context, how much amount is spent for this purpose? At the same time, a larger part of the Ganatic plains is laying unirrigated- about which it is said that if it is developed, then it can give produce equal to that of five Punjabs, So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this NRI investment will be utilized for the development of that unirrigated part of Gangetic plain or whether the Government of India has any plan in this regard and what is being done in this regard?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of NRI's Deposits are concerned, I would like to say that it is not in our economy. It comes under commercial Banks and it depends upon the Government in which sectors it wants to spend this money. But so far as their investment is concerned, our industrial policy does not compel them to spend their investment in a particular sector.

MR. SPEAKER: Including water and electricity.

SHRI SUKH RAM: As I have told in my reply to the first question that the Government has given incentive to them for investment and they should invest money according to that incentive in the high priorities areas and our infrastructure areas. So far as the details of percentage amount invested in agriculture is concerned, I have no details available with me.

[*English*]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANANL: Mr. Speaker Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon, Minister that in accordance with the headline news in the *Financial Express* today how out-flow of NRI funds continues.

Is it a fact that gross external aid during April-June 1992 is less by 19.7 per cent than that of April-June 1991? In broader terms, it is 46 per cent less; if so, is it a fact that it will affect the status of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

SHRI SUKH RAM: This is the reason why we are not encouraging deposits. We are rather encouraging the NRIs to invest in our industrial sector and that is the reasons why against Rs. 3,000 crores as deposits, we have envisaged the inflow of foreign money to the extent of Rs. 21, 300 crores, and part of it will be NRISs contribution in that also.

In future, our policy would be to invest more and more and more and more investment being given to the NRIs for investment in industry.

Price of Sail Shares

*515. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: **Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the Government have disinvested a portion of their share-holding in SAIL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria followed for determining the price of SAIL shares;

(d) whether the price so fixed was lower than the Prevailing market price;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISERS) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (f). Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have disinvested 5% of its share holding in the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) during the year 1991-92 in favour of public sector financial investment institutions, mutual funds and the merchant banks. The SAIL shares were sold alongwith the shares of 29 other PSUs in bundles of nine PSUs each.

(c) The reference price of SAIL shares was determined in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Controller of Capital Issues.

(d) There was no market price for SAIL shares prevailing as on the date of the sale as the SAIL shares were owned 100% by the Government and were not listed on Stock Exchanges.

(e) and (f). Does not arise.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: The statement that has been laid on the Table of the House is astounding, to say the least. It has been said in part (d) of the answer that there was no market price for SAIL shares prevailing as on the date of the sale as the shares were Government owned. Now, the Janakiraman Committe interim report tells us that the Government of India issued letter to approved financial institutions, mutual funds, etc. in February 1992 inviting bids for public sector shares. But we know from the report itself that even before the listing, even before the bids were made, some nationalised banks which were bidding, received quotations from brokers for resale of the shares. So, to say that there was no market rate for PSU shares, is a blatant prevarication. *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER; That is not forming part of the record.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA; Now I come to my question. The question is, SAIL's paid up capital is worth Rs. 3985.89 crores. The total replacement value of SAIL's assets, however, is much more than that. It is near RS. 30,000 crores. Of that, five per cent shares have been sold. Now, I want to know exactly how many shares have been sold, and exactly at what price a ten rupee share has been sold.

I also want to know whether on May 26, SAIL equity opened at Rs.200 and deals involving 50000 shares were put through by the end of the next day at prices between Rs. 210 and Rs.501.53 for those original Rs.10 shares.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: First of all, I would like to assure the hon. Member, through you, that we are not telling any untruth. What I have stated here is the truth.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: It is an evasion.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Secondly,

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* not recorded.

coming to the non-existence of the price by SAIL shares at that time, why I have referred here that there was no price at that time is because these SAIL shares had never been in the stock market. SAIL was one hundred per cent Government company and all the equity shares were owned by the Government. Now, after announcement by the Finance Minister for investment up to an extent of 20 per cent in his last Budget Speech, we had to for the First time go for disinvestment and pricing of the shares. So, we have adopted a kind of exercise which could have been the best and which has been the best to the extent and that was by following the CCI guidelines and the methods that we have adopt are as follows.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: How could brokers make abid of these shares?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Since there was no market price for SAIL shares we have to evaluate the share price at what it can be said as face value of the price. So, we have applied these methods. The net asset value method, and then the profit earning capacity value method, discount cash flow value method and we have consulted the ICICI, that is, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

Also we had consultation to the extent possible. By doing that we have been able to, according to the CCI guidelines, reach to a decision that if we follow strictly the CCI method, the cost of one share of SAIL would have been Rs. 8.38 only. And based on that we have worked out. Besides that we had to club the shares of different public sector units..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Exercising rigmarole.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : On that basis we had selected 31 PSUs. We have divided those 31 PSUs into three categories...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I am trying to explain....*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: My question is very simple. At what price was Rs. 10 share sold?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, I am trying to justify and allay the fear that we have sold the share for a song. There are allegations that we have sold the share for a song. That is why, I am trying to explain. We have divided those 31 PSUs into three categories very good company; good company and not very good company.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Out of those companies, we tried to work out the share price. SAIL fell under the category of 'not very good company'...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, he is refusing to answer and he is stealing time...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, he has killed the public sector units...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. K THUNGON: Sir, the hon. Members are not prepared to listen. They have made up their mind not to listen....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Prime Minister should reply....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Who was the broker?....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: I want to allay the allegation that we have sold the shares at a low level of price or at a very low rate. That is what I am trying to allay. The charge from the hon.Member is that we have sold it at a very low rate. That is why I am saying that we have not sold it at the low rate...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: To whom have you sold?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Rs. 10 face value

shares were sold at a rate of 40% higher on an average...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you are not expected to reply to the interruptions. You reply to the main supplementary question and not to the interruptions.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: What they are trying to say or allege is that there was no price and we had to fix a reasonable price.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What was the price...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: On the basis of that we had invited bids from the financial institutions and mutual funds and we received higher than the face value, what we had fixed. On the basis of the face value in the first trnche 15 per cent higher than the face value was arrived at and in the second tranch 75 per cent of the face value was fetched.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya, you can put your second supplementary question. Please put a pointed question because time is very short.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Sir, I have not been answered but anyway, as I have said before, after February, 1992, when bids were invited, some nationalised banks which were bidding, received quotations from brokers for the resale of the shares. The Janakiraman Committee Report said that Allahabad Bank and SBI Cap. were acting as a conduit to certain foreign banks-City Bank and Bank of America. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any of the SAIL shares also went that way which is suggested by the Janakiraman Committee Report.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, so far as the Janakiraman Committee Report is concerned, I would like to admit that personally I have not seen it. But as per the information that I have, he has pointed out some some irregularities so far as the directives and conditions at the time of purchase of the shares are concerned...(Interruptions). Everything is being investigated and everything is being studied. I can assure the hon. Members that anyone who is found guilty will not be spared.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

[*English*]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

*516 SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN:
SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has not been effective in curbing employment of children in hazardous jobs;

(b) if so, whether the Government now propose to ban the employment of children in such jobs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) Under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, certin occupations/processes set forth in the schedule are prohibited from employment of children below 14 years. Additions to the schedule can be made on the advice of the Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee formed un-

der section 5 of the Act.

The responsibility for enforcement of the legislative provisions relating to child labour lies mainly with the state Governments/Union Territory Administrations. during the last 3 years, the number of cases in which prosecutions have been launched and convictions have been secured from the courts for violations under the child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act and the Factories Act have been as follows:

Year	*No. of Prosecutions*	*No. of convictions*
1989-90	2291	1468
1990-91	1566	456
1991-92	1291	774

Pension Schemes for Newspapers and News Agencies Employees

517. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked out any pension scheme to provide post-retirement benefits to newspapers and news agencies employees;

(b) if so, whether the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any momorandum from newspapers and news agencies emplyees in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident fund have recommended introduction of a suitable pension scheme for the PF subscribers including Newspaper and News Agencies Employees. The recommendations of the Board are iunder consideration of the Government. The proposed pension scheme provides for payment of monthly pension in the case of superannuation, retirement, death, permanent total disablement etc.

Delhi State News Papers Employes Federation, Indian Federation of working Journalists etc. have demanded for pension as a third benefit. Government are not in a position to accept their demand.

Prices of Tyres

*518. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial cost and prics has charged the leading true manufacturing companies for their unjustified increase in the prices of tyres as reported in the Indian Express dated July 16, 1992;

(b) if so, the main observations made by BICP;

(c) the reaction of the union Government thereto;

(d) the prices of tyres during 1990-91 and 1991-92 till July, 1992; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check the increase in the prices of tyres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Bureau of Industrial Cost and prices (BICP) submitted a report in July, 1992 on the 'Cost and prices of Automotive Tyres'. In its report, BICP has observed that part of the price increase announced by tyre manufacturers in August-september, 1991 was avoidable.

(c) The report is yet to be examined as it has been received only recently.

(d) A statement is attached

(e) There is no statutory control on tyre prices. Prices are governed through the market machanism.

STATEMENT

Prices of Tyres (Major Categories)

Market Price (in Rs.)

Year	*Month*	*Truck/Bus Tyre (10.00-20 16 PR) Nylon Lug*	*Truck/Bus Tyre (9.00-20) Nylon Lug*	*LCV Tyre*	*Passenger car Tyre (Ambassador)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1990-91	April ' 90	6250	5375	2030	920
	May '90	6313	5400	2025	930
	June ' 90	6250	5400	1949	925
	July '90	6225	5400	1920	925
	August '90	6200	5375	1920	925
	September '90	6250	5350	1910	935
	October '90	6300	5375	1900	940
	November '90	6600	5650	1975	940
	December '90	6800	5625	1910	940

Year	Month	Truck/Bus Tyre (10.00-20 16 PR) Nylon Lug	Truck/Bus Tyre (9.00-20) Nylon Lug	LCV Tyre	Passenger car Tyre (Ambassador)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991-92	January '91	6775	5700	1940	930
	February '91	6700	5650	1875	935
	March '91	6625	5700	1940	935
	April '91	6650	5750	1940	940
	May '91	6750	5800	1945	970
	June '91	6750	5800	1950	950
	July '91	6700	5750	2025	950
	August '91	6700	5850	2050	1020
	September '91	7125	6025	2250	1120
	October'91	7460	6275	2265	1140
	November '91	7400	6225	2300	1140

Year	Month	Truck/Bus Tyre (10.00-20 16 PR) Nylon Lug	Truck/Bus Tyre (9.00-20) Nylon Lug	LCV Tyre	Passenger car Tyre (Ambassador)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	December '91	7375	6250	2310	1150
	January '92	7353	6351	2325	1150
	February '92	7503	6451	2425	1150
	March '92	7539	6587	2450	1175
	April '92	7539	6587	2475	1175
	May '92	7539	6587	2500	1175
	June '92	7512	6566	2600	1190
	July '92	7497	6575	2575	1200

National Renewal Funds

*519. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has urged to put the National Renewal fund into operation without further delay and bring about changes in the legal and administrative framework to facilitate the liquidation on nonviable firms, as reported in the Times of India dated May 19, 1992;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the World Bank in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b). The World Bank has urged for early finalisation of the operational modalities of National Renewal Fund to facilitate industrial restructuring.

(c). Discussions are being held with the concerned Ministries, state Governments, Financial Institutions, etc for working out the modalities for operationalising the National Renewal Fund.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Industrial Units

*520. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether several industrial units have been closed down due to certain technical and labour problems;

(b) if so, the details of such units, Statewise; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to restart them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Based on the latest information, a statement giving the names of the units which declared 'closure' due to technical reasons such as breakdown of machinery, shortage of power and labour problems during 1991 and 1992 and the number of workers affected therein is given in the statement.

(c) Government have taken a number of steps to rehabilitate closed industrial undertakings under appropriate rehabilitation packages which include financial assistance in the form of grants, concessions and reliefs by the Central and the State Governments. In respect of units coming within the purview of the sick Industrial Companies (special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is empowered to take necessary action for determination and enforcement of remedial and other measures in respect of sick units.

Rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially sick industrial units are drawn up by the banks and financial institutions concerned on a case to case basis in terms of guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Banks and financial institutions periodically review implementation of the rehabilitation packages by the managements of sick industrial units and initiate corrective action where necessary.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of Units effecting permanent closures and workers affected thereby during the years 1991 and 1992 due to Labour Problems, break down of Machinery and shortage of Power.

S. No.	*State*	*Name and Location of the Unit*	*Number of workers affected*	*Date of closure*	*Cause*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
YEAR 1991					
1.	Assam	M/s. Everest Plywood, Chottahap Tak P.O. Bashap Tan (Pvt.)	54	25.5.91	Wages and Allowances
2.	Goa	M/s. Zenith Computers Pvt. Ltd., Sancoale.	22	3.9.91	Dismissals
3.	Gujarat	M/s. M.K. Spindle Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	3	7.3.91	Breakdown of Machinery
4.	Maharashtra	M/s. Vimal Dresses, 211, HIND Rajasthan Building, Dadar (C.R.)	8	22.6.91	Charter of demands
5.	Punjab	M/s. Vashishtha Steel Pvt. Ltd., Khanna.	80	17.6.91	Shortage of Power

S. No.	State	Name and Location of the Unit	Number of workers affected	Date of closure	Cause
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Rajasthan	M/s. Durga Enterprises, Jaipur.	4	16.7.91	Charter of demands
7.	Delhi	M/s. Beltek Electronics Ltd. B-65, Mayapuri, A-37, Mayapuri, New Delhi/	219	31.5.91	Lay-of
YEAR 1992					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s. Ravi Electronics Pvt. Ltd., I.D.A. Kukatpalli.	17	15.4.92	Go-slow
2.	Maharashtra	Rauko Cine Labs, 208, Udyog Mandir II, Pitamber Lane, Mahim, Bombay.	32	24.1.92	Irregular work by workers
3.	Maharashtra	M/s. Suresh Bros, Adhyan Indl. Estt. Unit No. 208, Sun Mill Compound, Lower Parel (West) Bombay.	46	28.3.92	Violence

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Sick public Sector Undertakings

*521. SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:
SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to add more public sector undertakings in the list of sick units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted for listing any public sector undertaking as sick unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). A Company is identified as sick on the basis of definition given in the sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The list of sick Central Public Enterprises will very every year depending on their financial performance. Based on the performance of these enterprises upto 1990-19, 54 Industrial Companies in the Central Public Sector come under the definition of sickness.

Target of Industrial Production

*522. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the planning Commission has fixed a target of 7.5 per cent growth rate in the industrial production during the Eighth Five Year Plan as Against 8.5 per cent achieved during the seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The growth rate projected for the manufacturing sector in the eighth Plan is 7.3 per cent per annum in terms of "gross value added", as against the realised average growth rate of 6.7 per cent in the Seventh Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Drinking Water Problem in Rajasthan

523. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted a scheme to the Union Government in the recent past for resolving the problem of drinking water in some districts of the state to be implemented with the co-operation of the German Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of villages to be benefited therefrom;

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be approved;

(d) the expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b): The state Government of Rajasthan had sent a project proposal for rural Integrated Water supply, sanitation and Health Education Programme for saline belt of Ganganagar, Churu and Jhunjhunu district. The project area covers the following:-

—The Tehsil Tara nagar, Rajgarh, Sardarshahar, Chuu, Ratangarh and sujangarh of Churu district.

—parts of the Tehsil Nohar of Sriganganagar district;

—parts of the Tehsil Jhunjhunu of Jhunjhunu district.

The total number of villages in the project area is 956 and the number of towns is 10, as follows:-

Name of the District		No. of villages	No. of towns
1.	Churu	747	10
2.	Jhunjhunu	96	Nil
3.	Sriganganagar	113	Nil
	Total:-	956	10

(c) The scheme is likely to be approved in the financial year 1993-94

(d) The estimated cost of the project in 3 phases is as under:-

Phase	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
I	200.00
II	225.00
III	255.00
	680.00

(e) Phase I of the project is likely to be completed within 5 Years. The time-frame for completion of the remaining phases has not been indicated in the project proposal.

[*English*]

Voluntary Organisations

*524. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has taken any decision to gear up the activities of the voluntary organisations during the Eighth Five Year plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any complaints against the activities of these organisations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM:) (a) and (b). Yes Sir. One of the objectives of the eighth plan is to create / strengthen appropriate organisations and delivery systems to ensure that the benefits of investment in the social sectors reach the intended beneficiaries. In order to operationalise this concept a Task Force on Self-Managed institutions for integrated Development was set up.main recommendation of the Report are : (1) setting up of Gram Vikas sangam for the purpose of development without political overtones, (ii) setting up of national mucleus for promotion of voluntary institutions and supporting them with token seed capital, (iii) simplification of cooperative Societies Act and societies Registration Act, and (iv) Training up of community leaders for managing the voluntary organisations for development purposes. The recommendations of the Task Force are under implementation. A voluntary Action Advisory Council under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has been set up. A Directory of Schemes for Voluntary organisations run by the various Ministries of Government of India is under preparation. In order to get the inputs from various Ministries concerned and NGOS, a workshop on Nationwide Network of NGOs for Accelerated Development was organised in the Planning Commission of 29th April, 1992. it is proposed to launch an experiment of micro-Level participatory Planning with the full involvement of people and peoples institutions in 150 blocks during the first year of the Eighth plan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Sonar Simulators

*525. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics has not delivered sonar simulators to the Navy;

(b) whether the project has since been closed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Department is now working on some other project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a), (b) and (c) At the specific request of the Indian Navy, the Department of Electronics developed prototype sonar Simulators. However, for field trial, some specific technical information and assistance were needed which were not available. Further, as the sonars for which the simulators were required were getting obsolete and being replaced by other sonars. Naval Headquarters suggested to short close the project.

(d): The Department is not working on any project of sonar Simulator at present (e): Does not arise.

Exploration of Uranium in Meghalaya

*526 SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to explore the uranium deposits in Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the measures to be adopted to check the effects of radiation caused this exploration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Atomic Minerals Division (AMD) of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been exploring for Uranium Deposits in parts of Meghalaya and has identified a sizeable Uranium Deposit at Domiasiat, West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.

(b) AMD has intensified exploration activities in Meghalaya by formulating three Projects: Domiasiat Uranium Mining Project; Project Mahadeks; and Garo Hills investigations. A Feasibility report is under preparation by the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL) for commercial exploitation of the Domiasiat Uranium Deposit.

(c) Regular monitoring of air and water samples is being done in and around Domiasiat by the Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board and also by the AND. Natural radiation is also monitored by the Health Physics Division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) is responsible for defining and checking the radiation levels according to internationally accepted norms.

[*Translation*]

Labour Risks

*527. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the International Labour Organisation has advised to formulate a comprehensive scheme to check labour risks in India;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by ILO in this regard; and

(c) the recommendations accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). An ILO mission visited India in April, 1985, to provide assistance to the Government in identification of priorities for establishing a major accident hazards control system in India. The recommendations of the mission, inter-alia, related to making of provisions to regulate the use and storage of hazardous chemicals and inflammable gases, setting up of a major accident bazards control advisory division equipped with computer facilities, prescribing threshhold quantities of hazardous chemicals and inflammable gases for identifying hazardous chemicals and inflammable gases for identifying hazardous industries preparation of inventory of major hazards units, formulation of on-site and off-site emergency plans, establishing a data base of national and inter-national experts and organisations capable of giving immediate assistance in the event of a major accident. Based on the recommendations of the mission, an ILO aided project on "Establishment and Initial operation of a Major Accident hazards Control system in India" was implemented by the Ministry of Labour. The project was completed in December, 1990.

[*English*]

INSAT-2A

*528. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the launching of INSAT-2A;

(b) whether all the components used in it have been indigenously manufactured;

(c) if not, the percentage of indigenous and imported components used therein; and

(d) the likely impact on the future programmes of ISRO due to the restrictions imposed by U.S Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT)(SHRI RANGARANJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The approved outlay for the INSAT-2A and INSAT-2B excluding launch services, is Rs. 329.94 crores out of which Rs. 63.20 crores is meant for Launch All Risk Insurance Premium for INSAT-2A, 2B and 2C, Rs. 110.83 crores for facility establishment (programme elements). The approved outlay for the launch services for INSAT-2A and INSAT-2B is Rs. 198.30 crores.

(b) and (c). Excepting for one momentum wheel and a few small thrusters, all the assemblies/sub-assemblies have been totally designed and built indigenously. However, the piece parts such as basic semiconductor devices, integrated circuits, solar cells, and some materials etc. required for fabricating sub-assemblies, assemblies have been imported, since space qualified versions of such items are not available from within the country.

(d) Many parts and materials required for satellites such as carbon composites, kepton films etc. are also being indigenised. Efforts are underway to indigenise space qualified electronic components also. In the meanwhile alternate sources have been identified to ensure that national space programmes including the launch of INSAT-2 series of Satellites is not affected and the services required by the nation is provided without causing any interruptions.

Production of Honey

*529. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate value and quantity of honey production in the country annually;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to protect the honey bees from a contagious disease spread in several parts of the country recently; and

(c) the measures adopted by the Government for the development of honey production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURA INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) During 1990-91 production of honey in KVI sector was 83,25,971 Kgs. valued at Rs. 25.82 crores.

(b) The Central Bee Research & Training Institution, Pune under KVIC has taken measures in identifying and controlling the been disease. Indian Council of Agriculture Research had also initiated an investigation on this unknown disease in South India. The disease has been identified as "Thai /Sac Brood Disease" i.e. a viral disease. KVIC had deputed their research and technical staff with a view to identify as well as controlling the disease in southern States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It has taken urgent measures such as:-

(i) diagnosis of disease;

(ii) curative and preventive measures of antibiotic treatment against bacterial attack;

(iii) to make the bee-keepers aware of bee disease through local media like newspaper, radio;

(iv) meetings with the bee-keepers.

Training has been imparted to the bee-keepers of the disease affected areas. Measures for protection and multiplication of survived disease resistant colonies etc. have been also demonstrated.

(c) KVIC propose to gradually introduce *apis mellifera* in several parts of the country. Due to introduction of *apis melliera* in some parts of the country, mainly Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & West Bengal, honey production has gone up substantially. Moreover with the improved management practice, the honey production of *apis cerana* has also been increased. KIVIC provides a well-knit package of services such as training, supply of improved equipment on subsidised rate to encourage poor beekeepers to purchase standard bee boxes to get better yield of honey.

Production of Coal in West Bengal

*530 SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is negative growth of production of coal in West Bengal during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such a negative growth; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) and (b). The production of coal in West Bengal during the last two years was as under:-

Year	Coal Production
1990-91	17.00 million tonnes
1991-92	18.12 million tonnes

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Rocket Launching Technology

*531. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the likely impact on space programmes of the country on account of the terms and conditions imposed by France against India regarding availability of Rocket launching technology;

(b) whether efforts are being made to obtain technique of cryogenic engine from some other countries also besides Russia and France;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to accept the Missile Technology Control Agreement in near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNLOGY, (DEARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS ADN DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Since Indian space Research Organisation (ISRO) has not sought any specific rocket technology transfer from France, no impact on the Indian space programme is foreseen by the conditions imposed by France.

(b) and (c). ISRO has concluded the agreement only with Russia for transfer of cryo technology which is going on smoothly.

(d) and (e). Government are committed to international efforts to promote general and complete disarmament under effective international controls which are universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory.

[Translation]

Arrest of Foreign Diplomats on Charges of Spying

5341. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign embassies / High Commissions whose diplomats/employees have been arrested on charges of spying during the last one year; and

(b) the action taken by the Government against such diplomats/employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA):(a) Pakistani High Commission.

(b) Since the activities of the concerned employee were clearly not in accordance with normal diplomatic activities. Pakistani High Commission in New Delhi was requested to withdraw the official concerned at an early date. The official concerned left India on 25.4.92.

Pollution Free Industries in Trapezium Area of Agra

5342. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any scheme of setting up of non-pollution industries for saving the Tj from environmental pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the alternative arrangements made by the Government in regard to balancing the economy thereafter imposition of the ban; and

(e) the number of the industries set up so far in Trapezium area of Agra alongwith their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b): Govt. of Uttar Pradesh is working out a scheme for setting up non-pollution industries such as Electronics Industries in Agra.

(c): Does not arise.

(d): Following steps have been taken by the Government of Urrar Pradesh for development of Agra:-

(i) Feasibility of developing an electronics city in the Trapezium area of Agra is under study.

(ii) entrepreneurs are being provided training at the District Industries Centres, Agra, for development of pollution-free industries;

(iii) Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) have been instructed not t impose any power cut in this area;

(iv) TAj Trapexium Area has been placed in the category of Backward area;

(v) Electronics industry has been categorised as a special thrust area under the industrial policy.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

[*English*]

Export by Vanaspati Industry

5343. SHRI DHARMA BHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vanaspati industry is in crisis due to heavy excise duty;

(b) the total export last year as compared to the export of previous year and the rate export duty imposed; and

(c) the steps taken to tide-over the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS ADN PUBLIC DISTRUBITION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a). No, Sir.

(b): There has been no export of vanaspati during the last two years. There is no export duty on vanaspati.

(c) Government's intervention is not called for.

Pollution by Hindustan Organic Chemical Ltd

5344. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints of pollution of sound and air by Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) M/S. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL) have received complaints from the residents of Ambalamugal, Cochin (Kerala) about sound pollution due to running of captive power plant at Ambalamugal, Cochin. One complaint has referred to air pollution.

(b) The power pant has been stopped by HCL to carry out modification in it so as to bring down the sound levels in accordance with the suggestion made by Kerala State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB).

For controlling air pollution, HCL has taken all possible steps as per the directions of KSPCB.

Recommendation of Working Group on Consumer Protection Act, 1986

5345. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations of a high powered working group on making the consumer protection laws more effective and purposeful;

(b) if so, the steps initiated by the Government to strengthen the consumer movement; and

(c) the details of the amendments proposed to be made in the Consumer protection Act, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFARIS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) and (c): Earlier Government constituted a high power working group to suggest suitable amendments to the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and MRTP Act, 1969 to make them more effective and purposeful. The report was considered by the Central Consumer Protection Council in its 11th meeting held on 31.3.1992 which generally accepted all the recommendations. Some of the recommendations are:

(i) to enlarge the definition of 'consumer' and 'complaints' to cover those who purchase goods for self-employment and coshes arising out of likely loss/ingury to consumers;

(ii) to bring services in hospitals run by Government and local bodies and mandatory services provided by local bodies within the purview of the Act;

(iii) to allow consumer organizations to file complaints on behalf of consumers;

(iv) to give additional powers to three-tier redressal agencies such as powers to issue, ease and desist order, recall of defective and unsafe goods etc;

(v)to increase the monetary jurisdiction if state Commission and District Forums;

(v)to dispense with the procedure of seeking prior approval of Central Government in setting up the state Commission and District Forums;

(vii) to provide a separate chapter on rights of consumers in the Act;

(viii) to restrict the role of lawyers in the three-tier redressal agencies;

(ix) to bring the decisions of the National Commission/State Commissions/District Forums within the Article 323B of the Constitution os as to exclude writ jurisdiction of the High Court; and

(x) to streamline the procedure for appointing the non-official members of three-tier redressal machinery etc.

(b) Various steps taken by the Government to strengthen the consumer movement include enactment and enforcement of Consumer Protection Act, 1986; amendment of legislations like prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 etc. to empower consumers and registered consumer organisations to file complaints in the court; printing of literature in the field of consumer protection organisation of seminars, exhibitions; grant of financial assistance to consumer organisations; institution o two national awards for consumer organisations and youth etc.

Golden Handshake Scheme

5346. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the response from the golden handshake scheme is better than the voluntary retirement scheme to tackle the the redundant workforce in sick public sector units;

(b) the salient features for the 'golden handshake scheme';

(c) the source from which the golden handshake scheme is proposed to be funded and the total expenditure likely to be incurred theren; ano

(d) the ex[acted number of employees likely to avail of the benefits of the golden handshake scheme and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Government has not evolved any Golden-Handshake scheme for the employees of Central PSRs. On the other hand it had notified a model Voluntary Retirement Scheme in October, 1988, which could be adopted by the PSEs, having manpower surplus to their requirement. The details of the model Voluntary Retirement Scheme have been placed on the table of the House in reply to the Unsatred Question No 3181 on 29. 7. 1992.

(c) The resources for making payment of ex-gratia and other retirement benefits under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme will have to be mobilised by the individual PSE. Government is also actively pursuing proposals for funding voluntary Retirement Scheme from the National Renewal Fund, which has been set up in February, 1992, to cater to the fall out of restructuring of PSEs of their employees Expenditure on VR would depend upon the number of employees who opt for VR and the salary drawn by each of them.

(d) The information relating to the total number of the employees who are likely to avail of the benefits of the voluntary Retirement scheme and by when, cannot be computed ad the management of the PSEs have to make an assessment of the manpower surplus to their requirement in the first instance and subsequently take a decision about the adoption of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

F.O.C. reports

5347. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of failure of Conciliation Reports (FOC) received from the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad and referred to the tribunal during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of FOCs received from Dhanbad RLC(C) pending for considerations as on July 1, 1992 and the period for which they are pending; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) During the proceeding three years viz. 1989, 1990 and 1991, 385, 439 and 440 Failure of Conciliation (FOC) Reports respectively were received from the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad. Of these 236, 298 and 172 cases respectively had been referred to the Tribunals for adiudication.

(b) A total number of 94 FOCs were pending for consideration as on July 1, 1992. Of these 39 cases pertained to 1991 and the remaining 55 cases to 1992.

(c) Necessary steps have been initiated to consider the pending cases within a reasonable period of time.

[*Translation*]

Installed Capacity of Public Sector Undertakings

5348. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of such undertakings of the Ministry which are not fully utilising their installed capacity;

(b) the reasons for the less utilisation of their installed capacities;

(c) whether this is one f the reasons for the sickness fo public sector Undertakings; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to ensure the optimum utilisation of the installed capacities by these Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The details of capacity utilisation of Central PSUs are given in volume 1 of the Public Enterprises survey, 1990-91 published by the Department of Public Enterprises and laid on the Table of the House, on 5-3-92.

(b) Poor order book position, shortage of working capital, obsolete plant and machinery, shortage of power and shortage of *raw materials, etc. are the major reasons for the less utilisation of installed capacities.*

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The performance of these Undertakings is being reviewed by the Government from time to time with a view to bringing about an improvement in their performance through rationalisation of man-poser, increased productivity, reduction in inventory and balancing investments, wherever possible, for better utilisation of facilities.

(*English*)

Industrial Disputes with Regional labour Commissioner, Dhanbad

5349. SHRI RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes dealt with by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of cases with the regional Labour Commissioner (Central) pending till date; and

(c) the steps taken to speedy disposal of disputes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of industrial disputes dealt with in the Dhanbad Region under the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad during 1989, 1990 and 1991 were 2500, 2247 and 2516 respectively;

(b) In the Dhanbad Region 850 cases were pending as on 1.7.1992.

(c) The Conciliation Officers have been advised from time to time for speedy disposal of industrial disputes.

Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation

5350. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the *PRIME MINISTER* be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint a Committee to go into the working of the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Administration has indicated that no facts or circumstances warranting such a study have been brought to its notice.

Industrial Accidents

5351. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial accidents have increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of idustrial accidents occurred during the last three years State-wise; and

(c) the steps the Government have taken to prevent such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Diversion and Resale of Coal

5352. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints of diversion and resale of coal obtained by allottees;

(b) if so, the number, names of allotters and the quantity of coal involved, state-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the above allottees; and

(d) wheter the Government propose to blacklist the above allotters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MNISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Coal Companies and also the Government have been receiving complaints about diversion of coal allotted to consumers for specific purpose. No centralised record of such organisations, factories or individuals who have diverted their quota of coal over a period of time is maintained in Ministry of Coal.The time and efforts required to collect and compile this information from all coal companies is likely to be substantial and may not be commensurate with the result sought to be achieved.

(c) and (d) Coal supplies to such consumers are stopped/ suspended by coal companies after proper enquiry, if they are fournd indulging in such malpractices. Following specific measures to check blackmarketing of coal are also being taken:-

(i) Strict enforcement of the system so

that only actual users receive coal allocations.

(ii) Active association with state Government for finalising the sponsorships of coal quotas for non-core sector consumers.

(iii) stoppage of practice of transferability of delivery orders of coal.

(iv) Ministry of Coal have also recently issued three orders/notifications connected with Colliery Control Order. As far as coal users are concerned, there is no change in the procedure for obtaining coal. However in case they have obtained coal as actual users, they will now have to seek prior permission of Coal Controller for diverting, or reselling it. Violation of the provision of Colliery Control Order is punishable under Essential Commodities Act.

[*Translation*]

Industrial Schemes of M.P.

5353. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9245 on May 6, 1992 and state:

(a) whether information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Information for development of private industrial units is not being collected by Directorate of Industries of Madhya Pradesh and answer to this question may be treated as 'nil'.

(*English*)

Air Journey to Employees Under the LTC Scheme

5354. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to allow air journey from the nearest point to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep to employees under the LTC scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

Civil Services Examination - Interviews

5355. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed by the Union Public Service Commission in deputing persons to participate in different interview Boards, particularly those for the Civil Services Examination;

(b) whether efforts are made to ensure that eminent persons from different regions of the country are associated with these interviews; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Eminent persons having knowledge and expertise in the relevant field, in which the selection is made are invited to assist the Union Public service Commission in its various Interview Boards including those of Civil Services Examination.

(b) and (c) Advisers from all over the country are associated with the interview Boards. They are selected on the basis of their standing in the field and called subject to their covenience.

[*Translation*]

Rohtas Industries Limited

5356. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rohtas Industries Limited, Dalmia Nagar (Rohtas) in Bihar had been taken over by the Union Government in 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the production of cement is likely to start in this company;

(d) whether crores of rupees were deposited with the Rohtas Industries by about five thousand dealers as earnest money to get supply of cement from it; and

(e) the time by which cement will be supplied to the dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) : No, Sir.

(b) The Supreme Court of India has directed the rehabilitation of Rohtas Industries Limited by the state Government of Bihar.

(c) Commercial production of cement has started on 16.07.1992.

(d) and (e): Some parties had given advances to Rohtas Industries Limited and its associated concern for supply of Cement. As per orders of the Supreme Court of India, a Claims Committee was appointed to review the claims against Rohtas Industries Limited. The Committee has submitted its report to the Supreme Court for its orders.

(*English*)

Khadi and Cottage Industries in sikim

5357. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for the development of Khadi and Cottage Indusstry in Sikkim:

(b) the financial assistance armaked during the current financial year for these schemes :

(c) the schemes of development of Khadi and Cottage Industry in rural areas of Sikkim;

(d) the financial assistance earmarked duriing the current financial year for these schemas:

(e) whether the Government propose to launch some new schemes for development of Khadi and Cottage Industry in urban and rural areas of Sikkim; and

(f) if so ,the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMAL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). The khadi & village industries programme are meant for rural ares only. KVIC is implementing the programmes through the Sikkim State KVI Board. For implementation of these programms financial assistance in the form of grant and ican for various schemes under khadi an village industries is provided as per the pattern of financial assistance in formulated by the KVIC.

It has also formed liberalised pattern of assistanc for hill, border, tribal and weaker sections areas. The said pattern of asistance isapplicabe though out the country incuding sikkim. During the year 1990-91 KVIC disbursed an amount of Rs. 51.42 lakhs for the development of those programmes. For the year 1991-92 KVIC had allocated an amount of Rs. 69.38 lakhs to the Sikkim State KVI Board.

(e) and (f). KVIC propose to launch new schemes both under khadi and village industries in the State of Sikkim with the budgetary support available during the year 1992-93.

Revision of minimum Wages

5358. SHRI SYED SHAHA BUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the date of last revision of minimum wages by various states;

(b) the date of last sanction of dearness allowance on the basis of consumer Price Index; and

(c) the criteria adopted for the fixation of minimum wages for workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) to (c): Required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mini and Micro Hydel Projects In Madhya Pradesh

5359. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up mini and micro hydeil projects in Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places selected for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMMME IMPLEMETAION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-COVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) to (c). Setting up of micro and Mini Hydel Projects is ith in th Competence of State Goernments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh ha s ben requested to furnish requisite informataion, which will b placed on the table of the house when recived.

Promotion Rules

5360. SHRI PALAI K. M. MATHEW: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rules Framed for Assessing Suitability and Promoting Officials in the Department of Atomic Energy from Group 'B' to 'A' are in conformity with the guidelines laid down by the Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Since this Department has been granted autonomy in respect of its personnel matters the recruitment rules have been framed independently. However, the criteria of eligibility and procedures of selection are based on the guidelines prescribed by the Department of personnel & Training from time to time and adopted mutatis- mutandis in case of this Department.

Eradication of Poverty

5361. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent any scheme to eradicate poverty with World Bank aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of assistance sought and the response of the World Bank in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-GOVERNMENT (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Scooters India Ltd. Delhi

5362. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to sate:

(a) whether the Government are aware of some irregularities by the management in the Delhi unit of the Scooters India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any information in this regard from the staff Union of the Scooters India Limited, Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e) Some allegations about irregularities by the management in the Delhi Unit of Scooters India Limited (SIL), relating to recovery of dues from Sundry debtors, despatch of SIL's products to private individualism without receiving payment or any bank guarantees, fraud, existence of a commission racket etc. were received more than one and a half year back which had been looked into. It was found that there was no substance in the allegations except the one regarding recovery of dues. The Company stated that it was taking necessary action to realise its dues.

Supernumerary Posts

5363. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and circumstances under which supernumerary posts are created;

(b) whether there is any limit of creating such posts;

(c) whether the number of such posts can exceed the number of posts originally considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee; and

(d) if so, th details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). A supernumerary post is normally created to accommodate an officer who is entitled to hold a lien against a permanent post but cannot get a post due to non-availability of a regular permanent post. A supernumerary post is a shadow post. It can be created only if another vacant permanent or temporary post is available. It is personal to the officer for whom it is created and no extra financial commitment is involved in the creation of such posts.

It is, sometimes, necessary to relax the above criteria. In exceptional circumstances supernumerary posts are also created when it becomes necessary to post an officer to implement a judgement of supreme Court/ CAT and no permanent or temporary vacancy is available. Such a post is purely personal to the officer and ha to be continued only till it is held by that officer or another vacancy in the same grade and cadre becomes available.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Sometimes such posts can exceed the number of posts originally considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee, for a temporary phase, when these sots are created to accommodate officers I exceptional circumstances.

Japanese Technology for Maruti Vehicles

5364. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese technology adopted in Maruti cars/vans matches the Indian road conditions;

(b) if not, whether most of the accidents involving maruti vehicles are due to this reason;

(c) whether the Government had examined the Indian road conditions at the time of adopting the Japanese technology for Maruti Vehicles;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Maruti vehicles meet the road-worthiness criteria laid down in the Central Motor Vehicle Rules and have been tested and certified as roadworthy by Government approved test agencies.

(e) Does not arise.

C.B.I. Inquiry into Maruti Udyog Limited

5365. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.B.I. is conducting an inquiry into the several irregularities committed in the Maruti Ydyog Limited;

(b) if so, the details of these irregularities;

(c) whether C.B.I. has found some officers fo Maruti Ydyog Limited guilty in some case and recommended for registering case against them;

(d) if so the details thereof;

(e) wherther C.B.I. has urged the Government through several letters for taking action against the erring official and for providing assistance in the other pending cases;

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether Suzuli Motor Company has nominate the present Managing Director again whom inquiry is being conducted by C.B.I; and

(h) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (f) Some references have been received from the Central Bureau of Investigation regarding irregularities in Maruti Udyog Ltd. This Department has been furnishing requisite materials to CBI. The CBI has inquired into the specific allegation mentioned bellow:-

(i) Irregular award of contract for transportation of SKD & CKD component from Kandla Port to Gurgaon;

(ii) Irregular award of contract for purchase of *air-conditioners*.

(iii) Allotment of 13 vehicles to unauthorised customers at pre-budget prices when to price had increased by Rs. 30,000 per vehicle in the budget.

(iv) Irregular issue of amendments to a supply order thereby allowing unauthorised advance of Rs. 30 laksh to a firm in contravention of the decision taken by the Price Negotiation Committee.

In the first case, permission has been sought for registering a regular case against the CMD, Maruti Udyog Ltd.. In the second case, Governments permission has been sought for instituting a preliminary inquiry. The meter is under active consideration of the Government. The third case relates to allegations against the Divisional Manager and other officers of MUL . The matter is under investigation by CBI. In the forth case, a regular case has been registered by the CBI under the IPC against a Senior Manager of MUL.

(g) and (h) Suzuki Motor Corporation (SMC) has nominated the present CMD as MD of MUL in pursuance of the Joint Venture Agreement signed on 2-6-92. As per this Agreement, Govt. & Suzuki have the right to nominate the Managing Director and the Chariman of the Comany alternately. while Govt. will nominate the first part-timw Chariman of the Company, Suzuki is to nomnate the first Manafing Director.

Diversion of PDS items into Market

5366. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether whet and kerosene oil are being diverted in the blackmarket and the sub-standard wheat/rice are supplied to the card holders compelling them to buy the same from the open market at exorbitant prices;

(b) of so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRUBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) Delhi Administration has reported that its Food, supplies and Consumer Affairs Department keeps a strict vigil on the functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPS)/ Kerosene oil Depots against diversion. Delhi Administration arranges checkings on the foodgrains for approved quality specifications and their proper delivery from the FCI godowns to the FPS.

Amendment to Standard of weights and Measures Act, 1976

5367. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the cost studies of some industries were undertaken in the past by the Governmental agencies during which charging of abnormal profits have come to light in sectors like cement, tyres, medicines, soap, toothpaste, shampoos etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to safeguard the interests of the consumers;

(c) whether despite the Government having agencies like Cost Audit, MRTPC and Consumer Cuprotection Council, no action is being taken against manufacturers/ companies for undue profiteering;

(d) if not, the number of manufacturers/ companies booked for charging undue profits, in each of the last 12 months giving the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to amend the standards of weight and Measures Act, 1976 to pave way for the writing of the 'Cost of production' on the packaged commodities along with the 'maximum selling price'; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The Department of Company Affairs has reported that they conduct cost audit for certain industries. These reports are reviewed by the Cost Audit Branch of that Department. Wherever instances of irregularities of excessive profits come to notice, the findings of reports are forwarded to concerned Administrative Ministries for necessary action.

The Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices (BICP) has not conducted recently any study on items other than bulk drugs. Bulk drugs are under the administrative control of Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals. No case of abnormal profits has come to the notice in recently conducted studies.

In a recent BICP study, analysis of the published balance sheets of seven major companies producing automotive tyres has reveled that the profitability of these companies is quite satisfactory and the profit as a percentage of network after tax during year 1990-91 ranges from 6.21% to 28.58%.

(b) Information as furnished by Department of Company Affairs is given in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d).The Cost Audit Branch of Department of Company Affairs has been forwarding the cases involving excessive profit based on study of cost audit repots to the concerned Aministrative Ministries. The Consumer Protection Council, constituted under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, is only an advisory body to advise Government and has no powers to take action for undue profiteering.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The subject-matter is outside the purview of the standards of weights and Measures Act, 1976.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the name of Companies which may be making undue profits or misutilising the imports based on Review of cost audit report during 1991-92 and action taken thereon.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Companies*	*Products*	*Referred to*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1. Cases of Excessive Profits:			
A. Cement Industry:			
1.	M/s. Shree Cement Ltd.	Cement	Ministry of Industry
2.	M/s. Madras Cements Ltd.		
3.	M/s. Jai Prakash Industries Ltd.		Cases have been referred to MRTP Commission for investigation into monopolistic trade practices.
4.	M/s. Sagar Cements Ltd.,		
5.	M/s. A.C.C. Ltd.		
B. Chemicals:			
1.	M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	(i) Benzene (ii) Toluene	Deptt. of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals
2.	M/s. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corpn. Ltd., (IPCL)	(i) Ethylene Oxide 100%	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of the Companies	Products	Referred to
1	2	3	4
		(ii) Ethylene Glycol (iii) Ethylene Dichloride (iv) Polyvinyl Chloride (v) Low Density Polyethylene	
C. Rayon/Viscose:			
1.	M/s. Grasim Indus. Ltd.	Rayon/Viscose	M/o Textiles
2.	M/s. Century Textiles and Industries Ltd.	Rayon/Viscose	M/o Textiles A detailed study is being got conducted from BICP by Ministry of Textiles as informed by them on 3.4.92.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Companies*	*Products*	*Referred to*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
II. CASES OF MISUTILISATION OF IMPORTS ETC.			
Bulk Drugs:			
1.	M/s. Lupin Laboratories Ltd.	(i) Ethambutol	Department of Revenue
		(ii) Rifampicin	Ministry of Commerce and CCI & E
		(iii) Cephalexin	Ministry of Commerce have revised the norms for imports to lay down more stringent standards. Finance Minister has also asked the concerned authorities to look into the matter.
2.	M/s. Sandoz India Ltd.,	(i) Thiamulin	M/o Chem. & Fert.
		(ii) Sulphamethoxazole	Ministry of Commerce
		(iii) Clopamide	Deptt. of Revenue
		(iv) Lectobionate,	
3.	M/s. E. Merck India Ltd.	Vitamin E	Deptt. of Revenue Director General of International Trade.

Selling of Bangla Women Through India

5368. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Human Right Organisation 'Asia Watch' in its report has mentioned that Bengla women are sold in Pakistan through India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are maintaining strict vigilance on the international border and are taking appropriate measures to check illegal infiltration and illegal trafficking in woman.

Sick Industrial Units

5369. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public sector undertakings which have been referred to the Bureau of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction for review:

(b) the criteria adapted for referring the public sector undertakings to B.I.F.R.;

(c) the number of units in private sector which are sick, State-wise:

(d) whether the Government have reviewed the causes of sickness in private sector also if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). As per the latest information available, 33 sick Central public sector undertakings have been referred to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction so far, as per the statement enclosed. The criteria for identifying a sick enterprise referable to BIFR are given under Section 3 (0) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

(c) to (e). According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data there were 1455 non-SSI sick units and 218828 SSI sick units 28 on 31-3-1990. After reviewing the causes of sickness, the Government and the RBI have initiated a number of measures for the revival of sick industrial units as well as to prevent the incidence of sickness. Necessary guidelines have also been issued by RBI to scheduled commercial banks to this effect.

STATEMENT

List of Central PSEs Referred to Biff.r

1.Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.

2. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.

3. Tannery and Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.

4. Triveni Structurals Ltd.

5. Heavy Engineering corpn. Ltd.

6. Mining and Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.

7. Richard on & Cruddas (1972). Ltd.
8. National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
9. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
10. Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
11. Vignyan Industries Ltd.
12. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.
13. Fertiliser Corpn. of India Ltd.
14. Hindustan Fertiliser Corpn. Ltd.
15. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
16. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
17. British India Corpn. Ltd.
18. The Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.
19. Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.
20. Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.
21. Bharat Refractories Ltd.
22. Scooters India Ltd.
23. Projects and Development India Ltd.
24. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
25. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd.
26. Rehabilitatin Industries Corpn. Ltd.
27. Weighbird (India) Ltd.
28. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
29. Smith Stanlstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
30. National Instruments Ltd.
31. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
32. Bengal Immunity Ltd.
33. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals ltd.

[Translation]

Indian Peace Keeping Force in Cambodia

5370. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding Indian Peace Keeping Force in Cambodia appearing in the weekly 'Sunday Observer' dated June 21-27, 1992; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The article in question has raised concerns about the risk being faced by the Indian contingent in Combodia.

India's decision to provide troops for peace keeping was taken in consultation with all concerned authorities, and after taking ingo account the risk factors inherent in such operation and the capabilities of the Indian troops to deal with the same. There have been no Indian casualtlies till date as a result of cease-fire violations in Combodia.

Return of Persons of Indian Origin to Afghanistan

5371. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the safe return of persons of Indian origin in Afghanistan wh have come to India after the recent disturbance in that country?

THE MIINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L.BHATIA): Government expect the Afghan nationals of Indian origin, who have sought temporary refuge in India, to return as soon as the law and order situation settles down in Afghanistan Government is taking care of such Afghan nationals who are in India and will assist them to the extend possible till they return.

Arrest of Indians in Sharjah

5372. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem regarding arrest of some Indians in Sharjah for staging a play as appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated July 17, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts relating to the case;

(c) whether this matter was taken up by Indian Mission with that country; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTERY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L.BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Towards the end of May 1992, the Kerala Arts Lovers Association (KALA), based in Sharjah, held a number of functions at the premises of Indian Association, Sharjah. On the 28th of May a drama was staged by the Surya Arts Society, Sharjah which was viewed as blasphemous to Islam and Christianity by the local authorities. Eleven Indian Nationals were arrested and the premises of the Indian Association, Sharjah were locked and sealed by the local authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As a result of the demarche made by our missions in Abu Dhabi and dubai, the president of the Association was released on acquittal and the treasurer was released on bail. Out of the 9 persons still under detention, Shri Giiog Francs was releasd on 20th July and re-arrested on 22nd July, 1992. The last hearing of the case was on August 8, 1992. According to the latest information, the case has been postponed for next hearing on 9 September, 1992. The premises of the Association have been reopened.

Since a religious issue is involved, the matter is rather sensitive. But our missions are pursuing the matter with vigour for the early release of our nationals under detention.

[English]

Badli Industrial Area, Delhi

5373. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Weather the office of commissioner of Industries Delhi has done mass scale cancellation of plots in Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi on account of trade restrictions falling in the list of extensive industrial area;

(b) Whether the above industrial estate was developed prior to the announcement of Master Plan of Delhi by DDA and in many cases the trade of estensive industrial areas have been allowed in the lease of the allottees by the Commissioner of Industries, Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which the allottees are not allowed to run their industries as per their lease and the time by which the Union Government propose to take the corrective steps in this regard?

THE MIINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) In some cases, the Delhi Admn. has cancelled the lease agreements on account of unauthorised changes of trade inovilation of lease agreements.

(b) and (c). Such Units as were functioning prior to imposition of restrictions under the Master Plan are being permitted to continue their Units unless these units have violated any of the terms and conditions of the lease-deed.

Cancellation of plots in Badi Industrial Estate, Delhi

5374. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Commissioner of Industries, Delhi cancels the plots in Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi even of such SSI Units which have purchased the land and constructed the building theron but are not able to run their units properly;

(b)if so, the number and details of such plots cancelled during each of the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the Union Government repose to stop such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE: (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):(a) In some cases, the Delhi Administration has cancelled the lease on following reasons:

(i) The lessee has sold, transferred, assigned or parted with possession of plot;

(ii) The letsee has failed to construct the building in given period; and

(iii) The lessee has failed to commence manufacturing or started unauthorised srade or has not stopped unautorised use of old premises in non-conforming area.

(b) A Statement of cases in which lease has been cancelled in last there years is annexed.

(c) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of Plots Cancelled in Badli Industrial Eastate from January 89 to June 92.

Sl. No.	*Plot No.*	*Name*	*Trade Permitted in lease deed.*	*Reasons of cancellation and date.*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	Shed No. 7	M/s Bat Bro Engg. & General Mfg.	Hosiery goods	(i) Encroachment on Govt. land
				(ii) Non-production.
				(iii) Non-payment of Govt. dues. 17.7.89
2.	S-26	M/s Devender Radio	Radio, Transistor parts.	(i) Unauthorised Sub-letting.
				(ii) Non-production.
				(iii) Encroachment in set-back side. 23.9.91
3.	S-67	M/s Ram Kumar Tyagi	Oil expellor.	Non-production 27.9.91
4.	S-73	M/s. Stead Electronics	Resistors	Non-construction of nics. bldg. 13.6.89

Sl. No.	Plot No.	Name	Trade Permitted in lease deed.	Reasons of cancellation and date.
1	2	3	4	5
5.	13/II	M/s. Rangar & Co.	Thin Valves & head gas gaskets, Oil seal.	Non-production. 27.9.91.
6.	80/II	M/s. Sigma Industrial Works.	Engine mounting and Auto Rubber parts.	Non-construction of bldg. 5.3.90
7.	55/II	M/s. Capital Dyeing and Knitting works.	Nylon briefs, blouses, nickers etc.	Unapproved trade of S.S. re-rolling 5.6.91
8.	77/II	M/s. Raj Rajeev & Co.	Cycle parts.	Un-approved trade of S.S. Re-rolling 4.4.91.
9.	S-43	M/s. Dewan Chand Hari Chand.	Handloom	Un-approved trade of S.S. Re-rolling 11.4.91
10.	S-38	M/s. National Anodising & Engg. Corpn.	Radio/anodising.	-do- 21.3.91.
11.	M-25	Dee Dee & Co.	Decolcomania paper.	-do- 29.3.88

Sl. No.	Plot No.	Name	Trade Permitted in lease deed.	Reasons of cancellation and date.
1	2	3	4	5
12.	83/II	M/s. Eska Auto Industries.	Rubber Auto parts.	-do- 11.2.91
13.	S-97	M/s. H.R. Longani	Foundry Works.	-do- 13.6.91
14.	S-60	M/s. Kishan & Co.	Agricultural Equipments.	-do- 9.5.91
15.	S-61	M/s. Uttam Singh	Auto parts.	-do- 2.4.91
16.	B-9/2	M/s. Industrial Gums & Chemicals.	Guar gums & dye products.	-do- 23.4.91
17.	S-33	M/s. Sindhwani Auto Engg.	Auto parts.	-do- 2.5.9

Sl. No.	Plot No.	Name	Trade Permitted in lease deed.	Reasons of cancellation and date.
1	2	3	4	5
18.	M-14	M/s. Shambhu Dayal	Tin containers.	-do- 23.5.91
19.	106/II	M/s. Kalamkar Industries.	Type ribbon & Stationery	-do- 21.5.91
20.	S-98	M/s. Markanda Engg.	Auto parts	-do- 27.5.91
21.	M-26	M/s. Kallu Ram Jaya Kumar Jain	Dal Mill	Un-approved trade of S.S. re-rolling. 13.6.91.
22.	M-4	M/s. Matwal Chand Ainsi Lal.	Poultry feed	Un-approved grade of S.S. re-rolling 16.4.91.
23.	M-8	M/s. Giasi Ram & Sons	Readymade garments	-do- 26.4.91

Sl. No.	*Plot No.*	*Name*	*Trade Permitted in lease deed.*	*Reasons of cancellation and date.*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
24.	47/II	M/s. Shelly Paints	Paints, lacquer & thinner	-do- 23.5.91
25.	S-20	M/s. United Photo Co.	Photography.	-do- 27.5.91
26.	4/II	M/s. Chandok Agro Industries.	Agriculture implements and components.	-do- 5.6.91
27.	46/II	M/s. Gauri Ganesh Dyeing & Printing works	Cloth Dyeing & Printing sheet cutting and domestic utencils.	-do- 9.5.91

Sl. No.	Plot No.	Name	Trade Permitted in lease deed.	Reasons of cancellation and date.
1	2	3	4	5
28.	S-105	M/s. Jai Narain	Nuts, bolts rivets.	-do- 27.5.91
29.	104/II	M/s. Amar Singh Jain	Tractor parts.	-do- 26.7.91.

Reservation for SC/ST in Educational Institutions

5375. SHRI MUKUL BAL KRISHNA WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to provide reservation for Scheduled Casettes and Scheduled Tribes in scientific fields including admission in educational institutions or appointments in scientific departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have collected data regarding the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students undergoing education/research/training in science facilities of the Central Universities; and

(d) if so, the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). This Department has issued instructions to provide reservation for SC/ST in appointments made on scientific and technical posts up to and including the lowest rung of group 'A' (class I) under the Government of India. In this connection, a copy of Department's O.M.No.9/2/73/-Estt.(SCT) dated 23.6.75 is, enclsed as statement. Regarding admissions in Educational Institutions, Department of Education have been requested to furnish the information.

(c)and (d). This Department does not collect information regarding total number of SC/ST students undergoing education/research/training in science facilities of the Central Universities. Department of Education have been requested to furnish the information.

STATEMENT

Department of Personnel and A.R.O.M.No. 9/2/73-Estt(SCT), dated the 23rd June, 1975 to all Ministries etc.

Subject: Reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-Exemption of scientific and technical posts.

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M.No.9/2/63-SCT (I), dated 2nd November, 1963 and No.9/2/63-SCT (I), dated 17th July, 1964 read with O.M.No. 9/4/69-Estt.(SCT), dated 6th October, 1969, 'scientific and technical'posts required for conducting research or for organising, guiding and directing research which satisfy the conditions laid down therein, can be exempted from the purview of the orders relating to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the above orders, exemption in respect of gazetted posts which fulfil conditions laid down in the O.M. referred to above, can be given by the Ministries/Departments themselves after obtaining the orders of the Minister concerned whereas in respect of non-gazetted posts of similar nature, the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms is to be consulted before exemption is granted. The question whether reservations should be introduced in respect of the scientific and technical posts which are so exempt from the purview of the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the existing orders has been under examination in this Department. In partial Imodification of the instructions referred to above, it has now been decided that the same scheme of reservations for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should cover appointments made to scientific and technical posts up to and including the lowest grade of Class I in the respective services wherever they have been hithere to exempt from the purview of the scheme of reservations so far on the ground that the posts were intended for conducting/

directing, guiding research work. It has also been decided that the reserved vacancies in scientific and technical posts which would thus be brought within the purview of the scheme of reservations for candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes need be advertised only once, instead of twice, as prescribed in Ministry of Home Affairs O.M.No. 1/1/70-Estt. (SCT), Dated1-7-70. inthe event of non-availability of candidates belonging to the reserved communities, the reserved vacancies may be treated as dereserved by the administrative Ministry/Department concerned without obtaining the approval of the Department pf Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

2. To give effect to the decisions mentioned in para 1 above, Ministries/Departments are requested to review the lists of scientific and technical posts under their control which are at present exempt from the purview of the orders relating to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Only such of the scientific and technical posts as satisfy all the following conditions should hereafter be exempted from the purview of the reservations orders: (i) The posts should be grades above the lowest grade in class of the Service concerned:

(ii) They should be classified as "scientific or technical" in terms of Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Cabinet Affairs) O.M. No. 85/11/CF-61 (1), dated28-12-1961; and

(iii) There should be posts for conducting research or for organising, guiding and directing research.

Orders of the Minister concerned should be obtained before exempting any post satisfying the above conditions from the purview of the scheme of reservations.

3. Exemption, if any, in operation at present, from the purview of the reservation orders in respect of the scientific and technical posts up to and inclusive of the lowest grade of Class I of a service should be treated as cancelled with immediate affect and reservations should be provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in such posts also with immediate effect. Reserved vacancies in such posts need be advertised only once and not twice as provided in this Department's O.M.No.1/1/70-Estt.(SCT)dated 31-7-70. In the event of non-availability of candidates belonging to reserved communities vacancies in such posts may be treated as dereserved by the administrative Ministry/Department concerned and prior approval of this Department will not be necessary for such dereservation. However, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and this Department should be informed about the dereservation made together with details and reasons necessitating the dereservation.

4. The decisions mentioned in para 1.3 above will not however apply to posts in the Department of Space and in the Department of Electronics and in regard to the recruitment of trainees to the training school under the Department of Atomic Energy. In these Departments, scientific and technical posts for research will continue to be exempt from the purview of the orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under orders contained in MHA OM, dated 2.11.1963, 17.7.1964 and 6.10.1959.

5. Ministry of Finance etc. are requested to bring the above decision to the notice of all authorities under them for appropriate action.

Flyash as Substitutes for Cement

5376. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the commercial viability of the technology of a cheaper substitute for cement from flyash developed by the Visakhapatnam- based Institute for Solid Waste Research and Ecological Balance;

(b) whether the Government have also examined the possibility of mass utilisation of flyash for making building materials from the point of adequacy of its availability; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Various measures have been taken up by the Government for encouraging and popularising the use of flyash for making building materials. Adequate emphasis on promotion of low cost building materials based on flyash has been laid in the National Housing Policy. Exemption of Excise Duty on all products consuming 25% or more of flyash has been announced. The import duty for import of machinery and equipments for the manufacture of building materials from flyash has been exempted. Financial support to promote industrial units for production of building materials based on flyash has been extended.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

5377. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has developed strong basic research groups in areas besides nuclear science;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such areas have been exploited commercially; and

(d) the steps taken by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre to make use of the research for commercial purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In addition to research in nuclear sciences and engineering, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has also developed strong basic research groups in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Engineering and material sciences. Indigenous know-how is being generated in the high-technology and frontier areas of science such as lascres accelerators, high temperature superconductivity, genetic engineering, robotics and computer sciences.

(c) Yes, Sir. From these basic and applied research activities many spin-off technologies have been generated which are being shared with other Government agencies, public sector and private industries. In addition, nuclear and allied technologies are being transferred to other commercial organisations of Department of Atomic Energy, such as Nuclear Power Corporation, Nuclear Fuel Complex, Heavy Water Board, Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology and Electronic Corporation of India Ltd.

(d) BARC has constituted a technology transfer group with experts from various professional fields to identify and evaluate technologies developed within the centre for their commercial exploitation. In the past eight years, about 50 such technologies have been transferred to seventy five private industries. Besides, BarC bas been providing know how and consultancy services in various high technology areas to Government and public sector agencies.

Complaint by Bangladesh Against Farrakka Barrage

5378. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh linked the issue of flood orgies in that country with India's Farrakka Barrage Project during the recent Earth Summit at Rio; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ESI Scheme in Maharashtra

5379. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the working of the Employees State Insurance Scheme in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The administration of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Maharashtra is the statutory responsibility of that State. However, the Employees, State Insurance Corporation is reviewing the working of the scheme through visits of its officers and discussion with the senior officers of the State Government.

2. The General Purposes Sub- Committee comprising Members of Parliament, representatives of Employers and employees and the medical profession visits two or three States every year and presents a detailed report to the Corporation. The report alongwith the recommendations of the Corporation is forwarded to the State Government for necessary remedial action. Thereafter follow up action for implementation of the recommendations is done by the Corporation. The Sub-Committee last visited the State of Maharashtra in 1987. Another visit has now become due.

3. A Regional Board has also been set up to review the working of the scheme and suggest measures for improvement. The State Labour Minister is the Chairman of the Board and its members include representatives of employers, employes and medical profession.

4. For a review of the working of the hospitals and dispensaries, local Committees are formed.

5. A Regional Deputy Medical Commissioner has been posted in Bombay by the Corporation to inspect the various medical institutions run by the State Government under the scheme and make a report to the Corporation for taking remedial measures.

6. Some of the important recommendations made by the General Purposes Sub-Committee after its review during 1987 are as follows:

(i) Switch over to service system from panel system.

(ii) Under utilisation of the facilities in ESI hospitals because of low bed occupancy.

(iii) Setting up of super specialities in ESI hospitals.

(iv) Implementation/ extension of scheme in new areas.

(v) Increase in the distribution centres for medicine and revision of drug schedules to avoid shortage of drugs.

(vi) Unsatisfactory amulance services.

Irregularities in Khadi and Village Commission

5380. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the alleged irregularities in the khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Khadi Commission has held any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Commission, if any; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). From time to time Government receives complaints regarding misutilisation of funds and other irregularities in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). As and when such complains are received they are looked into ascertain the facts and take remedial action.

Whenever specific complaints against employees of KVIC regarding violation of Conduct Rules or against aided institutions regarding utilisation of funds, violation of certification rules etc. are received by KVIC, they are enquired into and suitable action is taken.

C.B.I.

5381. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the divisions of the C.B.I.

are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Personnel, Public, Grievances and Pensions;

(b) if not, the details of those divisions which are not under its administrative control and reasons therefor;

(c) whether posting and transfers of the officers working in all the divisions of the C.B.I are done by his Ministry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). At present there are 8 Divisions- Anti-corruption, Special Crimes, Policy, Legal, Technical, Administration, Co-ordination (including Interpol) and Central Forensic Science Laboratory. The first 6 Divisions are under the Administrative control of Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions and the last 2 Divisions under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Divisions dealing with Vigilance and Anti-Corruption matters are with Divisions responsible for co-ordination between various State Police Forces are with Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) and (d). Postings and transfers of the officers within the CBI are decided by the Director, CBI.

[Translation]

Cheating of Labourers by Registered Agency

5382. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether labourers intending to go abroad have been cheated by the registered agents;

(b) the number of complaints received against such registered agents during the last two years and the number of complaints on which action has been taken; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to safeguard the interests of Indian labourers employed in foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY. OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Complaints have been received regarding cheating of workers by registered and unregistered recruiting agents. 92 complaints were received during the years 1990 and 1991 against registered recruiting agents. Necessary action on the complaints has been initiated. Registration Certificates of seven recruiting agents were suspended.

(c) The Emigration Act, 1983 and Rules framed thereunder are intended to safeguard the interests of Indian workers employed in foreign countries. The Indian Missions also take appropriate measures for safeguarding the interests of such workers.

[English]

Explosion in Carbonisation Plant of N.L.C.

5383. DR. P. VALLALPERUMAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Carbonisation Plant tanker of N. L.C. burst consequent on June 16,1992, trade-union strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total loss incurred to the plant and machinery due to the damage done by the saboteurs;

(d) the production loss per day due to shunting of the plant;

(e) whether the Government propose to conduct an equity into the whole incident, to suggest measures to prevent such things in future and to fix responsibility; and

(f) if so the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) and (b). On 16.6.92, during the general strike, an accident in the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant of NLC occurred. In this accident, 14 workers were injured, two of whom subsequently succumbed to their injuries.

(c) Due to sabotage only certain minor damages were caused such as damage to conveyor belt, telephones, doors and window panes, etc. The loss on account of these damages is estimated at Rs. 36,000/-.

(d) The production loss on account of the stoppage of the plant is around 400 tonnes of coke per day.

(e) and (f). Enquiries have since been conducted including association of expert from outside N. C.L. Ltd. The enquiry reports do not reflect failure or responsibility of any official or of the management. The reports, however, have made certain recommendations for providing better safety measures and back- up systems to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future. The recommendations are, inter-alia, as follows:-

(1) In case there is even slightest indication that there is likely to be stoppage of supply of steam or nitrogen due to situations like strike etc., a pre-planned shut down of the running units is to be taken with all due precaution so that the units are 'cooled' before such situation develops, and made safe.

(2) Improvements to nitrogen supply system.

(3) Installation of inert gas generator at the plant.

(4) Imparting intensive training to personnel.

(5) Modernisation of instrumentation system.

(6) Preparation of check lists for start up and shut down operation of units, etc.

Judgement of Allahabad High Court Regarding Reservation of Jobs in Scientific Departments

5384. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent judgement of the Allahabad High Court holding the reservation of jobs on caste basis in Scientific Departments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Allahabad High Court in W.P. No. 20969 of 1992 (Naresh Chand Vs. District Inspectors of School, Ghaziabad) is stated to have opined that all caste based reservation in the scientific field whether for admission in educational institutions (including medical and engineering colleges)or appointments in the scientific field are arbitrary and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. The reaction of the Govt. can be expressed only after the concerned Ministries have examined the judgement in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

Employment by Foreign Organisations

5385. SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item in the Business Standard dated June 29, 1992 on employment of sons and daughters of high Government officials by foreign organisations; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Service conduct rules prohibit Government servants from using their position or influence directly or indirectly to secure employment for any member of their family in any company or firm.

[Translation]

Schemes Funded by CAPART In Uttar Pradesh

5386. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of according approval to a number of fictitious schemes by some voluntary organisations in the Lakhimpur and Kheri districts of Uttar Pradesh has been reported by CAPART;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter so far and the steps taken to check recurrence of such incidents in future;

(c) the number of letters of requests received from MPs/Legislators for approval of such schemes in these districts during the last and the current financial year; and

(d) the number of request letters so far approved and the time by when the remaining requests are proposed to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). No separate record of the projects received from MPs/ Legislators is maintained by CAPART. However, as and when such a request is received, the same is examined on priority basis. Only one project for installation of 50 hand pumps in District Lakhimpur Kheri has been sanctioned by CAPART during 1991-92 at the cost of Rs. 5,04,500/-. No project has been approved so far during the current financial year in Lakhimpur Kheri District.

[English]

Human Rights Day

5387. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request to observe 'Human Rights Day' on December 10, every year;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (d). Resolution 423(v) adopted by the UN General Assembly on 4 December 1950 invited all States and interested organisations to adopt December 10 of each year as Human Rights Day. India was a Party to the adoption of the Resolution. December 10 is being observed as Human Rights Day in India.

Quality Awareness Campaign

5388. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Quality Awareness Campaign was launched in Delhi during May, 1991;

(b) if so, the objectives of the said campaign;

(c) the details of cities and towns likely to be involved in this campaign; and

(d) the extent to which this campaign will improve quality of the industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objective is to promote awareness of the importance of quality considerations in all aspects of manufacturing and service activities.

(c) Names of the cities/towns are given in the Statement attached.

(d) Industry will be encouraged to achieve international quality standards.

STATEMENT

List of Centres to be Covered

Northern Region

1. Meetrut
2. Ludhiana
3. Jalandhar
4. Noida
5. Okhla
6. Ghaziabad
7. Kanpur
8. Faridabad
9. Gurgaon
10. Jammu
11. Jaipur
12. Jodhpur
13. Naraina
14. Allahabad
15. Yamunanagar
16. Chandigarh
17. Mohali
18. Parwanoo
19. Batala

Southern Region

20. Visakhapatnam
21. Hyderabad
22. Vijayawada
23. Ranipet
24. Salem
25. Coimbatore
26. Hosur
27. Mysore
28. Trichy
29. Madurai
30. Cochin
31. Trivandrum
32. Belgaum
33. Pondicherry
34. Madras
35. Mangalore
36. Bangalore

Western Region

37. Nagpur
38. Baroda
39. Rajkot
40. Bhavnagar
41. Ahmedabad
42. Nasik
43. Bhilai
44. Gwalior
45. Goa
46. Sangli
47. Kolhapur
48. Aurangabad
49. Satara
50. Thane
51. Bombay
52. Indore
53. Pune
54. Bhopal

Eastern Region

55. Howrah
56. Guwahati
57. Tinsukia
58. Shillong
59. Durgapur
60. Calcutta
61. Jamshedpur
62. Ranchi
63. Patna

Meeting of SAARC Council of Ministers

5389. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India attended the recent meeting of the SAARC Council of Ministers at Colombo;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at meeting and the broad outcome thereof;

(c) the subjects put forward by Indian delegation at the meeting;

(d) the response of the member countries thereto;

(e) whether any agreement has been reached for setting up a 'Preferential Trading Arrangement' among the Member countries: and

(f) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important subjects discussed were: adoption of a more business-like and functional approach to SAARC meetings and rationalisation of its activities; international cooperation; recognition of regional apex bodies under SAARC; environment; SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement; feasibility of establishing a South Asian Development Fund; and a Ministerial Conference on Children in South Asia to be held shortly in Colombo.

The discussions were useful and cooperation under SAARC has progressed as a result of this meeting.

(c) As is the practice in SAARC meetings, discussions took place on the basis of an agenda circulated to, and accepted by, all member States in advance, as summarised at (b) above.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). An agreement has been reached in principle on the objective of setting up a SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA), the salient features of which are required to be worked out before the 7th SAARC Summit, scheduled to be held in Dhaka in December '92.

Essential Drugs Exempted from D.P.C.O.

5390. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and brand of the essential drugs taken out of the purview of the controlled priced category by an amendment to the DPCO;

(b) their prices as on the date of lifting the control: and

(c) their retail prices in the market as on June 30,1992 and the diseases for which these drugs are prescribed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). The requisite details, to the extent available; are given in the annexed Statement.

STAATEMENT

S. No.	*Name of the bulk drug.*	*Disease for which used*	*Name of the formulation with pack size*	*Price as per MIMS 1989 (November) (Rs.)*	*Present Price as per MIMS 1992 (June) (Rs.)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Amiloride	Hypertension	Biduret Tablets, 10's	6.50	7.55
2.	Diasekpam	Acute and Chronic Anxiety.	Calmpose 5mg Tab. 10's.	3.89	8.00
3.	Flurazepam	Insomnia Anxiety.	Nindral 15mg Capsules 10's.	8.90	12.90
4.	Glibenclamide	Diabetic	Daonil 5mg Tab. 10's.	0.89 (Price fixed on 30.12.19787)	2.70
5.	Lorazerpam	Respiratory depression	Larpose 1mg Tab. 10's.	2.61	2.94
6.	Menthol	—	Zedex Syrup 100ml bottle.	13.84	14.84
7.	Nitrazepam	Sleep disturbance.	Nitravet Smg Tab. 10.s.	5.22	5.43

S. No.	Name of the bulk drug.	Disease for which used	Name of the formulation with pack size	Price as per MIMS 1989 (November) (Rs.)	Present Price as per MIMS 1992 (June) (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Oxazepam	Anxiety Tension.	Serepax Tab. 15mg. 10's.	2.47	2.68
9.	Prochlorperazine	Nausea & Vomiting	Emydoxin 5mg Tabs. 10's.	4.99	6.42
10.	Triflubromezine		N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
11.	Oral Rehydration Salt.	ORS	Speedoral Powder 37.8mg.	8.15	9.19
12.	Bephenium		Acopar	N. A.	N. A.
13.	Carbimazole	Preparation for Thyroidectomy.	Meo Mercazole 5mg Tab. 100's. pack	47.34	53.15
14.	Dehydrometine	Amoebiasis	Dehychometine 119mg. Tab. 10's.	6.56	6.56
15.	Dopamine		Dopamine	N. A.	N. A.
16.	Epinephirne	-	-	N. A.	N. A.
17.	Ethosuximide	Pepitmal Epilepsey	Ethosuximide Syr., 114ml. Bottle	17.04	38.95
18.	Ethionamide	-	-	N. A.	N. A.

S. No.	Name of the bulk drug.	Disease for which used	Name of the formulation with pack size	Price as per MIMS 1989 (November) (Rs.)	Present Price as per MIMS 1992 (June) (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Erogtamine	Migraine	Vasograin Tabls. 10's.	7.64	7.68
20.	Glyceryl Trinitrate.	Treatment of Angina.	Angised Tabs. 30's.	8.50	9.15
21.	Heparin	Anticoagulant.	Beparine 5ml Injection.	12.27	12.27
22.	Hepatis-B Vaccine	--	——	N. A.	N. A.
23.	Isoprenaline	Chronic Bronchitis	Autohalar 200mtr. dose	38.00	49.00
24.	Nitrofurantion	Urinary Infection	Furadantan 50mg. Tab. 10's.	3.52	3.54
25.	Piroxican	Rheumatoidarthritics.	Pirox 10mg. Caps. 10's.	10.91	13.20
26.	Probenecide	Gout Treatment.	Bencide 500 Tabs. 10's	10.40	13.15
27.	Protionamide	-	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
28.	Pentamidine	-	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.

S. No.	*Name of the bulk drug.*	*Disease for which used*	*Name of the formulation with pack size*	*Price as per MIMS 1989 (November) (Rs.)*	*Present Price as per MIMS 1992 (June) (Rs.)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
29.	Primaquine	-	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
30.	Procainamide	Premature Ventriculer cular contractions	pronestly 250mg. Tab. 25's.	30.00	47.00
31.	Quinidine	Atrial fibrillation of flutter.200mg Tabletes	Quinidine Sulphate 100's.	212.99	268.50
32.	Soeium stibogluconate.	–	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
33.	Sodium Nitroprusside.	Hybertension	Sonide Injections 5ml.	N. A.	38.00
34.	Silvar Nitrate	–	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
35.	Tetramisole	Ascariasis	Jetomisol-P Tab. 1's.	2.49	4.11
36.	Thiabendazoled	–	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
37.	Warfarin	Threombo-Embolic conditions.	Uniwarfim 5mg Tab. 25's.	2.90	6.58

[Translation]

Water Logging by IFFCO

5391. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land rendered useless by water loggings a result of discharge of water by IFFCO, Phoolpur;

(b) the compensation given to the affected persons for their damages so far;

(c) whether complaints have been received for non-payment of compensation to the farmers in certain cases; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) IFFCO have reported that no land has been rendered useless by waterlogging as a result of discharge of water by their Phulpur plant.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[English]

Additional Funds for Welfare

5392. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposes to allocate more funds for various centrally sponsored welfare schemes during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Planning Commission does not allocate funds Centrally Sponsored Scheme-wise. Funds for such schemes are provided by the concerned Ministries out of their block allocations.

Import of Insecticides

[Translation]

5393. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the insecticides imported during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise;

(c) the time by which India is likely to become self-reliant in the production of such insecticides; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTLILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Details of imports of insecticides are published in the "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India" brought out by the Directorate General, Commercial Intelligence and Satistics, Calcutta, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). By and large, the country is self-reliant in the production of insecticides. Recent liberalisation in industrial policy is expected to give a further fillip in this regard.

[English]

Construction of Roads in U.P

5394. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the construction of roads in the dacoit infested areas of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years under the dacoit liquidation scheme;

(b) the details of the roads constructed during the above period; and

(c) whether the amount sanctioned for the purpose has remained unutilised, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

(a) The amount spent on the construction of roads in dacoit infested areas of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, as reported by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	*Amount Spent*
1989-90	780.00
1990-91	1030.00
1991-92	535.00

(b) the Names of roads and bridges completed during the above period are as under:

District		*Name of Road/Bridge*	
1.	Etawah	1.	Bhikhepur-Juhikha Road
		2.	Bridge over river Yamuna at Debolighat on Lakhana-Sandaus Road.
		3.	Bridge over river kunwari at Sandaus on Lakhana Sandaus Road.
		4.	Bavli Parngaht Road.
		5.	kaunch-Maheshpur Road.

District	*Name of Road/Bridge*
	6. Manikpur-Sitaura Road.
	7. Barhpura Aswaghat Road.
	8. Aste Link Road.
2. Jalaun.	1. Itaura-Babina Road.
	2. Sikandarpur to Bhagwanpura Road.
	3. Mahanidabad-Canal Patri.
	4. Laharkalan-Lohai Dibara Road.
	5. Unchagaon to Byona Road.
	6. Bahadurpur-Patrohi-Road.
	7. Sareni-Ingus Road.
	8. Kalpi- Madaripur to Sahal Khurdumna Road.
	9. Karrakha Madari to Makarrendpur Shihorins Dandpur Road.
3. Agra.	1. Ferozabad Detawali Road.
	2. Thana Pindhor-Bichaulighat via Rampur.
	3. Basauni to river Chambal.
	4. Pura Harlal-Nanegaon Kanjara Umretha Pinhat Road.
	5. NH-2 to Niyatmatpur via Tikr Dhirpur.
	6. Shahpur to Parna (upto Yamuna river)
	7. Bridge over Ganda Nala on Fatehabad-Firozabad Road to Jalalpur.

Shortfall In Cement Production

5395. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement industry has reported a shortfall in output during April-June 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortfall in the production;

(c) the steps taken to meet the production targets for 1992-93; and

(d) the details of the exports made during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):. (a) to (c). The actual production of cement during the quarter April-June, 1992, was slightly below the target for the period. The industry has reported inadequate infrastructural support, power trippings, seasonal fall in demand etc. as the causes for shortfall in production. Government has been constantly reviewing and taking measures to ensure infrastructural support including coal linkage, wagon supply etc. on priority basis for the cement industry.

(d) Export of cement was of the order of 2.66 lakh tonnes during 1990-91 and 2.23 lakh tonnes during 1991-92 (April-December).

[*Translation]*

Production and Import of Edible Oil

5396. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of edible oil produced in the country during the year 1991-92;

(b) whether the present production is sufficient to meet the country's requirements;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to import edible oils keeping in view the country's requirement of edible oils;and

(d) if so, the names of the countries from whom edible oils are proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES,CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED); (a) The net edible oil supply in the country during 1991-92 is estimated to be 52.4 lakh MT.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). During the oil year 1991-92, a quantity of 0.95 lakh MYs of RBD palmoloin has already been imported till 30th June, 92. The Government of India has decided to import some more quantity of oil to meet the PDS demand and the canalising agency, the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., will import the oil in accordance with the procedure adopted by it.

[*English*]

Waiver of Lease Rent on Tin Bigha

5397. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have waived the lease rent on Tin Bigha corridor; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA):(a) and (b). The Government had fixed a token lease rent of Bangladesh Taka one per annum for the Tin Bigha corridor keeping in view the friendly relations between India and Bangladesh and in recognition of India's sovereignty over the area to be leased. Since it was a token rent the Government decided to waive its collection.

List of Shares of Public Sector Undertakings

5398. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to disinvest those public sector undertakings whose shares have not been listed on stock exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the institutions to which these shares are likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Government have appointed a Committee to suggest various modalities for further sale of shares of public sector undertakings. Final Report of the Committee is still awaited.

Lignite Based Power Plant in Gujarat

5399. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to install a Lignite Based Power Plant in the State of Gujarat by inviting Non-Resident Indians; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Conventional Energy Plants

5400. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various non-conventional energy plants set up in each State alongwith the cost of installation thereof;

(b) the number out of them operative;

(c) the performance of each of the operative plants; and

(d) the details of the plants proposed to be set up during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ON NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Status of installation of various types of non-conventional energy systems & devices in different States iS given at Statement 'A'. Funds released to various States for implementation of extension programmes of non-conventional energy sources is given at Statement 'B'. In addition, Rs. 42.02 crores, Rs.12.56 crores, Rs.4.71 crores, Rs.3.57 crores have been incurred for the installation of various types of systems & devices based on wind energy, micro-hydel, biomass gasifiers and Stirling Enginees and Urjagram Programmes respectively.

(b) and (c). About 75.4% of biogas plants, about 70% of improved chulhas, about 80% of Gasifier Systems, about 95% of wind power projects have been reported to be operational.

(d) Proposed physical targets for installation of various types of systems & devices is given at Statement 'C'.

STATEMENT "A"

Status of statewise physical achievements of various extension programmes of Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources upto 31.3.92

Sl. No.	State/U.T. Agency	Family Type Biogas plants	Improved Chulhas	Solar thermal systems	Solar cookers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111,682	910,580	730	706
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	89	9,060	122	—
3.	Assam	10,734	142,743	105	—
4.	Bihar	68,263	673,203	51	—
5.	Goa	1,867	59,446	43	794
6.	Gujarat	152,531	600,458	11,650	20,532
7.	Haryana	22,074	623,143	284	8,795
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28,000	407,445	912	10,392
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	955	174.709	185	—
10.	Karnataka	81.154	583,898	1,237	—
11.	Kerala	31,607	297,983	76	149

Sl. No.	*State/U.T. Agency*	*Family Type Biogas plants*	*Improved Chulhas*	*Solar thermal systems*	*Solar cookers*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45,104	1,005,089	455	71,977
13.	Maharashtra	472,131	846,166	585	34,588
14.	Manipur	532	27,938	57	200
15.	Meghalaya	269	10,200	46	732
16.	Mizoram	789	11,194	1	70
17.	Nagaland	124	9,500	13	—
18.	Orissa	69,815	439,418	495	769
19.	Punjab	19,392	603,779	531	6,468
20.	Rajasthan	42,551	1,273,549	218	25,389
21.	Sikkim	814	22,727	33	20
22.	Tamil Nadu	146,263	877,398	1,726	1,304
23.	Tripura	274	7,588	29	—

Sl. No.	*State/U.T. Agency*	*Family Type Biogas plants*	*Improved Chulhas*	*Solar thermal systems*	*Solar cookers*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
24.	Uttar Pradesh	210,283	1,501,235	1,450	21,296
25.	West Bengal	56,297	399,202	156	2,271
26.	A & N Islands	98	16,260	18	38
27.	Chandigarh	82	10,514	149	568
28.	D & N Haveli	149	5,982	5	81
29.	Daman & Diu	—	30	—	—
30.	Delhi	617	138,175	2,988	20,344
31.	Lakshadweep	—	3,660	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	490	15,742	40	
33.	Others		822,774	349	
		1,575,030	12,530,788	24,739	227,483

* Includes both Goa and Daman & Diu.

STATEMENT "B'

Status of statewise release of funds in respect of various extension programmes of Ministry of Non-Conventiional Energy Sources upto 31.3.92

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*State/U.T. Agency*	*Family Type Biogas plants*	*Improved Chulhas*	*Solar thermal systems*	*Solar cookers*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2906.14	528.65	136.68	0.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.13	12.25	9.07	0.45
3.	Assam	362.22	94.14	8.29	—
4.	Bihar	958.24	295.11	86.64	0.28
5.	Goa	39.62	40.25	13.77*	0.97*
6.	Gujarat	3614.99	230.12	836.75	16.77
7.	Haryana	730.12	328.61	150.95	2.45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1138.01	312.27	91.46	13.65

Sl. No.	State/U.T. Agency	Family Type Biogas plants	Improved Chulhas	Solar thermal systems	Solar cookers
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.188	125.59	50.42	1.48
10.	Karnataka	2034.22	436,52	205.33	0.45
11.	Kerala	607.08	279.62	73.95	1.26
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1124.01	595.92	451.94	117.95
13.	Maharashtra	12610.72	426.80	342.45	26.30
14.	Manipur	22.90	24.14	6.23	0.09
15.	Meghalaya	15.26	15.22	24.08	0.95
16.	Mizoram	40.10	13.81	1.28	0.12
17.	Nagaland	0.59	17.70	0.50	0.09
18.	Orissa	3156.07	256.86	29.26	0.32
19.	Punjab	659.90	337.62	156.91	6.75

Sl. No.	State/U.T. Agency	Family Type Biogas plants	Improved Chulhas	Solar thermal systems	Solar cookers
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rajasthan	1290.61	570.28	126.87	34.12
21.	Sikkim	35.54	10.83	5.36	0.09
22.	Tamil Nadu	3179.85	480.08	225.78	0.24
23.	Tripura	1.81	7.02	1.25	0.09
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5195.05	913.94	407.37	17.69
25.	West Bengal	1655.84	222.72	67.97	2.79
26.	A & N Islands	2.47	1.46	5.83	0.09
27.	Chandigarh	0.99	10.77	41.19	0.78
28.	D & N Haveli	1.82	0.70	1.29	0.09
29.	Daman & Diu	—	0.08	—	—
30.	Delhi	8.58	82.96	279.62	24.09

Sl. No.	State/U.T. Agency	Family Type Biogas plants	Improved Chulhas	Solar thermal systems	Solar cookers
1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Lakshadweep	—	3,660	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	11.08	7.86	15.07	0.15
33.	Others			72.25	—
		41446.84	6686.22	3926.31	270.72

*Includes both Goa and Daman & Diu

STATEMENT "C"

Proposed Physical Targets for 1992-93

Sl. No.			*Programme*	*Targets*
1			*2*	*3*
A. Dissemination/Extension Programmes				
1.		National Project on Biogas Development (Nos. in lakhs)	1.35	
2.		National Programme on Improved Chulha (Nos. in lakh)	17.50	
3.		Solar Thermal Extension Programme (Area in, 00 m'2)	300	
4.		Solar Cooker Programme		
	(a)	Family Type Solar Cookers (Nos. in, 00)	270	
	(b)	Community Type Solar Cookers (Nos. in ,00)	8	
B. Demonstration /Dissemination Programmes				
5.		Wind Pumps (Nos.)	500	
6.		Urjagram Programme		
	(a)	Urjagram Pilot Project (Nos.)	25	
	(b)	Energy Surveys (Nos.)	100	

Sl. No.		Programme	Targets
1		2	3
7.	Energy Plantation (Hectares)	200	
8.	Community/Institutional Biogas Plants (Nos.)	50	
9.	Biomass Gasifiers/Stirling Engines (KW Equivalent)	400	
10.	Wind Battery Chargers (Nos.)	50	
11.	Wind Power (MW)	10	
12.	Mini-Micro Hydel Power (MW)	9	
13.	Biomass Based Cogeneration of Power (MW)	6	
14.	Solar Photovoltaic Power		
	(a) Village level Power Plants (KW)	100	
	(b) Street lighting Systems (Nos.)	500	
	(c) Domestic Lighting Systems./Lanterns (Nos.)	3000	
	(d) Community TV /Community Lighting Systems	30	
15.	Alternate Fuels for Surface Transportation		
	(a) Battery Operated Vehicles (Nos.)	50	
	(b) Alcohol Operated Vehicles (Nos.)	200	

Bio-Gas Plants in Orissa and Maharashtra

5401. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bio-gas plants set up so far in Orissa and Maharashtra, district-wise; and

(b) the quantum of energy being produced in each plant for domestic and farm needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) District-wise information on number of biogas plants set up in the States of Orissa and Maharashtra upto the year 1991-92 is indicated in Statement-I and II, respectively. Besides, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has also set up a total of over 56,000 family type biogas plants in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) A most common 4 cubic meter capacity family type biogas plant is estimated to produce on an average about 1200 cubic metres of gas per year to be used mostly for domestic needs. Similarly, a 60 cubic metre capacity community or institutional biogas plant is estimated to produce about 18, 000 cubic metres of biogas per year for domestic use and also for running of a dual-fuel engine for water pumping, chaff cutting, irrigation, electricity generation, etc.

STATEMENT - I

District-wise number of biogas plants set-up in the State of Orissa under National Project on Biogas Development and Community, Institutional and Night Soil Biogas Plants Programme

Sl. No.	*Name of the District*	*No. of Community biogas Plants set-up during 1991-92 to 1991-92*	*No. of family type Institutional/Night Soil biogas Plants setup during 1982-83 to 1991-92.*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Balasore	3115	1
2.	Bolangir	4455	-
3.	Cuttack	9858	3
4.	Dhankanal	2162	1
5.	Ganjam	13028	-
6.	Kalahandi	7774	-
7.	Keonjhar	2947	-
8.	Koraput	3578	5
9.	Mayurbhanj	0	-
10.	Phulbani	760	-

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Community biogas Plants set-up during 1991-92 to 1991-92	No. of family type Institutional/Night Soil biogas Plants setup during 1982-83 to 1991-92.
1	2	3	4
11.	Puri	2901	3
12.	Sambalpur	8415	4
13.	Sundergarh	3922	-

STATEMENT - II

Districtwise number of biogas plants set up in the State of Maharashtra by the State nodal department under National Project on Biogas Development and Community, Institutional and Night Soil Biogas plants Programme.

Sl. No.	*Name of the District*	*No. of family type biogas plants set up during 1981-82 to 1991-92*	*No. of Community/ Institutional/Night Soil biogas plants set up during 1982-83 to 1991-92*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Ahmednagar	18157	15
2.	Akola	15889	5
3.	Amravati	13613	13
4.	Aurangabad	8637	5
5.	Bhandara	17067	1
6.	Beed	8453	3
7.	Buldana	15537	14
8.	Chandrapur	20354	1
9.	Dhule	11068	3
10.	Gandchiroli	11743	1

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of family type biogas plants set up during 1981-82 to 1991-92	No. of Community/ Institutional/Night Soil biogas plants set up during 1982-83 to 1991-92
1	2	3	4
11.	Jalgaon	14196	5
12.	Kolhapur	32909	5
13.	Latur	7950	7
14.	Nagpur	11769	1
15.	Nanded	12075	8
16.	Nasik	15087	11
17.	Osmanabad	7602	-
18.	Parbhani	8441	5
19.	Pune	20381	20
20.	Raigarh	9226	-
21.	Ratnagiri	10495	1

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of family type biogas plants set up during 1981-82 to 1991-92	No. of Community/ Institutional/Night Soil biogas plants set up during 1982-83 to 1991-92
1	2	3	4
22.	Sangli	19655	10
23.	Satara	24885	3
24.	Sindhudurg	12055	-
25.	Sholapur	15190	7
26.	Thane	164664	10
27.	Wardha	9441	6
28.	Yuvatmal	19262	2

Generation of Energy Through NCES

5402. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total generation and net availability of energy in MW after taking into account plant load factor and transmission and distribution losses;

(b) the requirement of DAP for the year 2000 for pre-post harvest, transport and other uses;

(c) whether the Government have come across statement in Animal Productivity Seminar of 1987 wherein the projected demand for year 2000 was estimated at 60,000 MW through DAP; and

(d) if so, the specific programmes taken upto so far and proposed projected demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The share of non-conventional energy sources in the total electricity generation is at present quite small. Most of the non-conventional energy systems have smaller capacity, as compared to conventional power plants, and are installed in a decentralised way. There are no transmission losses for solar photovoltaic systems and in case of Wind Power Projects, the transmission losses from the wind farm to the grid are generally negligible. Capacity utilisation factor for Wind Power Projects is of the order of 20-25%. Upto March, 92, non-conventional energy power generation projects/ systems of about 147 MW aggregated capacity, based on Wind Energy. Mini-Micro Hydel, Solar Photovoltaic, Biomass based co-generation and biomass gasifiees/sterling engines have been installed. About 134 million units of electricity have been generated through Wind Farms upto July, 1992.

(b) and (c). In one of the papers presented during the National Seminar on Status of Animal Energy Utilisation held at Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal in January, 1987, it was mentioned that by the year 2000 AD the total estimated availability of power from projected population of 88.5 million draught animals in the country would be 44.25 million horse power.

(d) The department has been funding projects for development and demonstration human and animal operated machines with a view to improve the efficiency of these machines and reduce the drudgery. Tropiculture, a multi purpose trailer, used for various agricultural operations and rural transport, has been developed by International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and demonstrated in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. The field feed-back on the technology has been optained and has been forwarded to the research organisation for further improvement.

Improved bullock carts have been developed under the programme by CARTMAN, Bangalore and Agricultural Engineering College, Trichy which are being demonstrated successfully in the Southern States of the country. The department has also been funding various projects on improved hand carts, wheel barrows, leaf cup making machines, sulabh pump, cycle trailer, hand looms.

[*Translation*]

Manufacturing of Solar Cookers

5403. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production of solar cookers in the country during 1991-92;

(b) the amount spent by the Government on its production during the last three years and proposed to be spent during 1992-93;

(c) whether any contract for the manufacturing of solar cookers has been given to any private companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken for its production and popularisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Solar Cookers are being manufactured by private industry in the country. In order to popularise solar cookers Central Government is providing Rs. 150/- per cooker as subsidy to the consumers. During the year 1991-92, 54,815 solar cookers were sold in the country in different states under this scheme.

(b) The expenditure as subsidy on Solar Cookers under the scheme is as indicated below:

1989-90	-	Rs. 44.10 lakhs
1990-91	-	Rs. 26.02 lakhs
1991-92	-	Rs. 98.74 lakhs

The budget provision for the subsidy for the year 1992-93 is Rs. 60 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The government has exempted excise duty and Central Sales Tax on Solar cooker to promote its production. Further, loan facilities are also available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency to the manufacturers for setting up production units. The solar cooker is being popularised by organising live solar cokking demostration, training programmes for users and artisans and publicity through newspapers, T.V., and Radio etc. Action has been taken for quality control through Bureau of Indian Standard and introduction of ISI markerd cookers in the market.

[English]

Foreign Assistance for Bhopal Gas Victims

5404. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER Be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any assistance from foreign countries for rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). Government have received a sum of US Dollars 420 million and Indian Rupees equivalent of 45 million Dollars in March, 1989 as compensation.

Expansion of Thar Desert

5405. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being implemented to check the expansion of Thar desert in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the year of the inception of that Central scheme;

(c) the extent of work done under the scheme so far;

(d) whether any new Central scheme is proposed to be drawn up in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Desert development Programme (DDP) is under implementation in 84 blocks of all districts in desert areas of Rajasthan. The objective of the programme is to control desertification of the desert areas.

(b) 1977-78.

(c) Under DDP, upto 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 292.98 crores has been spent and 253771 hects. of lands have been developed under the different core sector activities of land, forest and water resources development.

(d) and (e). The Desert Development Programme will continue to be implemented during 1992-93.

'Waste Land Development Project in Fisheries Sector'

5406. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme under the Integrated Waste Land Development projects is to be implemented in Kerala also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to the State for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTE LANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL.RAM SINGH): (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Wastelands Development Projects is being implemented in Palakkad, Malappuram and Thrissur districts of Kerala.

(c) and (d). Central assistance of Rs. 134,86 lakhs was released to Kerala State under the above mentioned scheme during 1991-92.

[Translation]

Regarding Increase in Price of Caprolactum

5407. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nylon Filament Yarn producers have threatened to close the factory if the prices of indigenous Caprolactum are increased; and

(b) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The producers of Nylon Filament Yarn are affected not only by the prices of indigenous Caprolactum but also by several other factors such as prices of imported Caprolactum, prices of imported Nylon Filament Yarn, indigenous demand for nylon cloth, money market etc. Consequent to reduction in import duty of Caprolactum from 80% to 50% in Union Budget, the indigenous Caprolactum Products have lowered the Caprolactum prices, which will give some relief to the Nylon Filament Yarn producers.

[*English*]

Paperless Model for Business Decisions

5408. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some paperless (system) model for business decisions has recently been developed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to adopt this technology for its officers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Papaerless and less-paper systems for decision support have become possible with the recent developments in the field of computers and information technology, especially, Optical Disc systems and Local Area Networks.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Paperless and less-paper systems for decision support and streamlining of administration are already being introduced in a few selected departments of the Government. Local Area Networks have been installed in several departments like Ministry of Industry, Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Planning Commission, Department of Steel and National Informatics Centre among others. An Optical Disc storage system has been installed on a pilot basis for a file archive. When these systems in the pilot installations are proved to be advantageous these will be taken up in other departments also.

(e) Does not arise.

Golden Handshake for Central Government Employees

5409. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Golden Handshake scheme applicable in the case of public undertakings would also be considered in the case of employees working in the central Government officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c). Employees rendered surplus in a Ministry/Department can be redeployed through the Surplus Cell in other Ministries/ Departments as and when vacancies are available.

Workers' Role in Liberalisation Process

5410. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the possibility of giving workers a stake in the process of liberalisation of the economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). It has already been announced that part of the shareholding in public sector undertakings would be given to their employees/workers. The detailed modalities are being worked out by a Committee appointed by the Government.

Space Qualified Electronic Filters

5411. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have developed the capability to manufacture space qualified electronic filters, a critical component in satellite communication equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be produced regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several types of electronic filters are used in spacecrafts and rockets. A broad classification can be as under:

(1) Microwave filters and multiplexers/demultiplexers using thin wall, light weight wave guides.

(2) Electronic filters of various types, including digital filters using lumped elements like resistors, capacitors, transistors, integrated circuits etc.

(3) Crystal filters that use piezo electric crystals as the filter element.

Capability to design, develop and produce the 1 and 2 type of filters have been established. As for type 3, developmental efforts were progressing satisfactorily.

(c) Type 1 and 2 filters are being produced in India and used regularly in ISRO satellites.

Development of Coal Projects

5412. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the details of the amount sanctioned by the Government for various coal projects during 1992-93, project -wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): A plan outlay of Rs. 2259.00 crores has been fixed by the Government for the development of coal projects during the year 1992-93. The allocation made in respect of major coal mining projects for the year 1992-93 are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Name of the Company	Project	Fund Allocation for 1992-93 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
Eastern Coalfields Limited		
	1. Rajmahal OC	99.34
	2. Jhanjra UG	13.00
	3. Sonepur Bazari OC	65.00
	4. Kottadih UG/OC	44.00
	5. Jambad OC	5.00
	6. Satgram UG	2.50
	7. Dhemomain UG	1.66
	8. Amritnagar UG	1.50
	9. Kalidaspur UG	2.50
	10. Sarpi UG	1.00
	11. Laudoha UG	1.00

Name of the Company	Project	Fund Allocation for 1992-93 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
Bharat Coking Coal Limited		
	1. Block - II OC	8.16
	2. Pootki Balihari UG	6.46
	3. Katras UG	3.26
	4. North Amlabad UG	1.11
	5. Bhalgora UG	2.96
Central Coalfields Limited		
	1. Amlo (Dhori West) OC	1.86
	2. Piparwar OC	380.00
	3. Tarmi OC	0.33
	4. Karma OC	0.60
	5. Rohini OC	0.60
	6. Saunda D UG	1.42

Name of the Company	Project	Fund Allocation for 1992-93 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
	7. Hindegir OC	1.46
	8. Tay Bachra UG	2.12
Northern Coalfields Limited		
	1. Dudhichua IC	52.49
	2. Amlohri OC	27.85
	3. Nigahi-OC	44.98
	4. Kakri OC	8.54
	5. Khadia OC	81.05
Western Coalfields Limited		
	1. Silewara UG (Expn,) Phase - II	2.20
	2. Saoner UG	3.33
	3. Tandsi UG	4.32

Name of the Company	*Project*	*Fund Allocation for 1992-93 (Rs. in crores)*
1	*2*	*3*
	4. Padampur OC	6.53
	5. Fhugus OC	4.34
	6. Niljai OC	8.37
	7. Pimpalgaon OC	1.53
	8. Ukni OC	11.20
	9. Sasti OC	6.73
South Eastern Coalfields Limited		
	1. Amlai OC	6.20
	2. Balgi OC	4.17
	3. Bangwar UG	1.94
	4. Churcha West (B&P)	2.43
	5. Dipka OC	4.17

Name of the Company	*Project*	*Fund Allocation for 1992-93 (Rs. in crores)*
1	*2*	*3*
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited		
	1. Belpahar OC	4.13
	2. Bharatpur OC	6.94
	3. Ananta OC	16.45
	4. Kalinga OC	18.67
	5. Lakhanpur OC	6.93
	6. Samleshwari OC	13.20
	7. Lingaraj OC	23.66
North Eastern Coalfield		
	1. Simsang UG	1.60
	2. Ledo Expansion UG	0.50
	3. Lekhapani UG	0.50

Name of the Company	*Project*	*Fund Allocation for 1992-93 (Rs. in crores)*
1	*2*	*3*
Singareni Collieries Company Limited		
	1. Ramagundam OC - II	125.26
	2. Ramagundam OC - II	110.00
	3. GDK - 1o A Incline	40.00
	4. GDK - 11 A Incline	8.00
	5. Goleti Longwall	9.66
	6. Manuguru OC - II	29.50

Registration of Small Scale Units

5413. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Industries, Delhi do not allow any permanent or provisional SSI registration to any of the SSI Units which need more than 40 HP industrial power whereas this is not done by any of the other State Directorate of Industries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the above decision is totally against the new industrial guidelines announced by the Union Government recently;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard and to bring uniformity in compliance of the policy of Union Government; and

(e) the time by which the industrial power restriction is proposed to be lifted in the overall interest of a large number of SSI Units in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). In accordance with the Delhi's Master Plan 2001, small scale units requiring more than 30 KW (40HP) of power are not permitted in Delhi and are, therefore, not registered in the Office of the Commissioner of Industries.

(c) No, Sir. The above position is in accordance with the new industrial policy which, inter-alia, provides that location of industrial projects will be subject to Central or State environmental laws or regulations including locational zoning and land laws and regulations. Master Plan of Delhi 2001 also lays down locational parameters for locating industries in the Union Territory of Delhi and Office of the Commissioner of Industries is following the new industrial policy in its letter and spirit.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Any such proposal would require modification of Delhi's Master Plan 2001.

Swedish Multinational Companies

5414. SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Swedish multinational companies have proposed to invest in the Indian automobile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Criteria for Exemption of Drugs From D.P.C.O.

5415. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER Be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for granting exemption to certain drugs from the purview of Drugs Price Control Order;

(b) the details of applications received and still Pending together with their present status;

(c) the criteria adopted for granting the price exemption to 14 drugs; and

(d) the time ordinarily taken for grant of exemption to drugs from Drugs Price Control Order after receipt of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (c). Exemption from price control is granted in respect of such bulk drugs as are produced by a unit from the basic stage by a process of manufacture developed through its own Research and Development effort , for a specified period from the date of commencement of commercial production. Price exemption was granted to 14 drugs on this criteria.

(b) Information is given in the Statement attached.

(d) Normally it takes 2 to 3 months for grant of exemption to drugs from D.P.C.O. after receipt of such application provided all the relevant information/data is available from the company.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the bulkdrug	Name of Company	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Ephedrine Hcl	M/s. Emmellen Biotech Pharma Ltd.	The company was issued rejection on the ground that the proposal did not fultil the requisite condition for grant of exemption from price control.
2.	Dexycycline Hyclate Hcl	M/s. Ranbaxy Labs.	Pending
3.	Diclofenec Sodium	M/s. Unique Chemicals	
4.	Timolol Maleate	M/s. F.D.C. Ltd.	
5.	Cephalexin	M/s. Lupin Labs.	Under consideration of Expert Group on Technology Issues.
6.	Rifampicin	-do-	

[Translation]

Public Sector Undertakings In U.P.

5416. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINSITER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings in Uttar Pradesh are suffering losses due to under utilisation of their installed capacity;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to increase their production;

(c) the number of undertakings which were proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh on the basis of techno-economic feasibility but could not be set up; and

(d) the efforts being made up to set these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Losses incurred by the enterprises are due to various reasons. Enterprise specific actions are taken by the concerned enterprises and the administrative Ministries/Departments to improve the performance of the enterprises. However, some of the general measures taken to improve the performance of the enterprises are given on Page-115 of Volume - I of Public Enterprises Survey 1990-91 which was placed before the Parliament on 5.3.191. Sick Industrial enterprises covered under the provisions of SICA are referable to BIFR for formulation or revival/ rehabilitation plans.

(c) and (d). Setting up of projects are approved based on techno-economic feasibility as well as national/regional priorities for planned development. The number of major projects in the Central Public Sector are indicated on Pages 44 of the Public Enterprises Survey 1990-92 (Volume -I) which was placed before the Parliament on 5.3.1992. This shows the plans and stages of completion/implementation of these projects in respetitive states.

Merger of J.R.Y. With P.D.S

5417. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been merged with Public Distribution System at some places in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and places in Uttar Pradesh where this has been done; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the irregularities in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

However on a careful review of the distribution of food grains as part of the wages under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), it has been recently decided that 2 kgs. of foodgrains should invariability be given as part of wages under JRY in view of its sustained benefits to the rural poor. In 1715 blocks where the revamped Public Distribution System (PDS) is implemented including those of Uttar Pradesh, the distribution of foodgrains under JRY will be through the PDS Only. A list of blocks of Uttar Pradesh where the revamped PDS is being implemented is enclosed. In the remaining blocks of the country the foodgrains will be distributed either through PDS net work or at the work sites whichever is convenient to the State Government concerned. No irregularities about the distribution of foodgrains under JRY, through PDS have been brought to the notice of this Ministry either by State Government or by any other agency so far.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Blocks	DDP	DPAP	ITDP	DHA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Almora	1.	Hawalbagh				1	1
		2.	Bhainsiachana				1	1
		3.	Dhauladevi				1	1
		4.	Garid				1	1
		5.	Bageshwar				1	1
		6.	Chaukhutia		1		1	1
		8.	Takula		1			1
		9.	Kapkota		1			1
		10.	Dwarahat		1			1
		11.	Bhikiasen		1			1
		12.	Syaldeth		1			1
		13.	Salt		1			1
		14.	Tarikhet		1			1

Sl. No.	*Districts*	*Sl. No.*	*Blocks*	*DDP*	*DPAP*	*ITDP*	*DHA*	*Total*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
2.	Allahabad	1.	Shankargarh		1			1
3.	Banda	1.	Chitrakut		1			1
		2.	Manikpur		1			1
		3.	Maw		1			1
		4.	Pahari		1			1
		5.	Ramnagar		1			1
		6.	Nareni		1			1
		7.	Chhamatin		1			1
		8.	Jalpura		1			1
		9.	Sindwari		1			1
		10.	Barojarkhord		1			1
4.	Chamoli	1.	Karanprayag				1	1
		2.	Dasauli				1	1

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Blocks	DDP	DPAP	ITDP	DHA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		3.	Dewal				1	1
		4.	Ghat				1	1
		5.	Pokhri				1	1
		6.	Ukhimath				1.	1
		7.	Augustmuni				1	1
		8.	Joshimath		1			1
		9.	Naraingarh		1			1
		10.	Gairsain		1			1
		11.	Tharali		1			1
5.	Gonda	1.	Tulsipur		1			1
		2.	Panchpurwa		1	1		1
		3.	Harrayasatpurwa		1			1
		4.	Gainsari		1	1		1

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Blocks	DDP	DPAP	ITDP	DHA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Kheri	1.	Pijuja		1			1
		2.	Nakha		1			1
		3.	Faliakarla			1		1
		4.	Nighasan			1		1
7.	Bahraich	1.	Balha		1			1
		2.	Sirsia		1			1
		3.	Shivpur		1			1
		4.	Nawabganj		1			1
		5.	Hariharpur Rani		1			1
		6.	Kaisarganj		1			1
		7.	Gilaula		1			1
		8.	Ekauna		1			1
		9.	Tajwapur		1			1

Sl. No.	*Districts*	*Sl. No.*	*Blocks*	*DDP*	*DPAP*	*ITDP*	*DHA*	*Total**
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
		10.	Kharthal		1			1
		11.	Mahsi		1			1
		12.	Karamhipurwa		1			1
		13.	Fasarpur		1			1
		14.	Hazorpur		1			1
8.	Jalaun	1.	Dakaur		1			1
		2.	Mahewa		1			1
		3.	Kadaura		1			1
9.	Jhansi	1.	Mauramipur		1			1
		2.	Gursarai		1			1
		3.	Bamaur		1			1
10.	Hamirpur	1.	Charkhari		1			1
		2.	Kavrai (Mahowa)		1			1

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Blocks	DDP	DPAP	ITDP	DHA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		3.	Motha		1			1
		4.	Tarila		1			1
		5.	Sumerpur		1			1
11.	Lalitpur	1.	Birdha		1			1
		2.	Mhavra		1			1
12.	Mirzapur	1	Chhaney		1			1
		2.	Halia		1			1
13.	Nainital	1.	Khatima				1	1
		2.	Sitarganj				1	1
		3.	Bajpur				1	1
		4.	Gadarpur				1	1
		5.	Ramnagar				1	1
		6.	Kashipura				1	1

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Blocks	DDP	CPAP	HDP	DHA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		7.	Dkhalkanda				1	1
		8.	Dhari				1	1
		9.	Betalghat				1	1
		10.	Ramgarh				1	1
		11.	Kotabagh				1	1
		12.	Bhimtal				1	1
14.	Paurigarhwal	1.	Yamkeshwar				1	1
		2.	Pokhra				1	1
		3.	Dugadda				1	1
		4.	Nainihanda				1	1
		5.	Rikhnikhal				1	1
		6.	Pauri		1			1
		7.	Zahrikhal		1			1

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Blocks	DDP	DPAP	ITDP	DHA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		8.	Pavo		1			1
		9.	Virokhal		1			1
		10.	Kot		1			1
		11.	Khirtu		1			1
		12.	Kaljikhal		1			1
		13.	Alisen		1			1
		14.	Pankhet		1			1
		15.	Dangu		1			1
15.	Dehradun	1.	Chakrata				1	1
		2.	Kalsi				1	1
		3.	Doiwala				1	1
		4.	Raipur				1	1
		5.	Sahaspur				1	1

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Blocks	DDP	DPAP	ITDP	DHA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		6.	Vikasnagar				1	1
16.	Pithoragarh	1.	Dharchula				1	1
		2.	Munsyari				1	1
		3.	Pithoragarh		1			1
		4.	Gangolihat		1			1
		5.	Champawat		1			1
		6.	Kharakhot		1			1
		7.	Lohaghat		1			1
		8.	Munakot				1	1
		9.	Kanalichhana				1	1
		10.	Didihat				1	1
		11.	Verinag				1	1
		12.	Pati				1	1

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Blocks	DDP	DPAP	ITDP	DHA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Sonbhadra	1.	Bamni		1			1
		2.	Chaupan		1			1
		3.	Dudi		1			1
		4.	Myorpur		1			1
		5.	Robertsganj		1			1
		6.	Chatra		1			1
		7.	Thoraval		1			1
		8.	Namwa		1			1
18.	Sitapur	1.	Reosa		1			1
		2.	Behra		1			1
		3.	Sakran		1			1
19.	Tehrigarhwal	1.	Chamba		1			1
		2.	Devparyag		1			1

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Blocks	DDP	DPAP	ITDP	DHA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		3.	Kirtinagar		1			1
		4.	Jaunpur				1	1
		5.	Dhauldhar				1	1
		6.	Bhilangana				1	1
		7.	Pratapnagar				1	1
		8.	Jakhnidhar				1	1
		9.	Jakhauli				1	1
		10.	Narendra Nagar				1	1
20.	Uttarkashi	1.	Bhatwari				1	1
		2.	Dunda				1	1
		3.	Chiniyalisod				1	1
		4.	Naugaon				1	1
		5.	Mori				1	1

Sl. No.	*Districts*	*Sl. No.*	*Blocks*	*DDP*	*DPAP*	*ITDP*	*DHA*	*Total*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
		6.	Purola				1	1
			Abstract for Uttar Pradesh No. of Block:			DDP	0	
						DPAP	87	
						ITDP	4	
						DHA	56	
						Less Overlapping :	-2	
						Total :	145	

Setting up of Institutions by Foreign Companies

5418. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to allow the foreign companies to set up computer and information training institutions in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) There is no proposal from any foreign company to set up computer and information related training institutes in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Standardisation of Electronic Components

5419. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether standardisation of electronic components under the International Electro technical Commission Quality Assurance System which India adopted, is likely to benefit component manufacturers and consumers a great deal;

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering a proposal made by KEONICS; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. India is a Certifying Member under International Electro-technical Commission on Quality Assessment System for Electronic components (IECQ). Under the system, electronic components are tested as per IEEQ standards and certified which helps the manufacturers to export these components to other member countries without further testing. It, thus, saves costs of testing by customer countries and also valuable time of Indian manufacturers in respect of getting approval every time.

(b) and (c). The Department of Electronics have not received any proposal made by KEONICS.

Cement Production by Jaipur Udyog Ltd.

5420. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BIFR has sanctioned scheme in favour of M/s. Gannon Dunkerley Co. Ltd. (GDCL) and directed them to restart immediately the activities of cement unit of the Jaipur Udyog Ltd.;

(b) whether GDCL have not yet taken

any initiative so far to start the cement unit; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to re-start cement production in the Jaipur Udyog Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A scheme for revival of Jaipur Udyog Limited on the basis of management take over by M/s. Gannon Dunkerley and Company Limited was sanctioned by BIFR on 21.4.1992.

(b) and (c). The sanctioned scheme was modified by BIFR on 24.6.1992 and 20.7.1992.

The Company have not yet deposited their part of contribution towards the revival scheme.

[Translation]

Assistance to U.P. for projects

5421. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has asked to increase the amount of Central assistance of its projects during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) During discussion held between the Deputy Chairman and Chief Minister for the finalisation of the Annual Plan 1992-93, the U.P Chief Minister asked for higher allocation of formula-based Central assistance to the State.

(b) The major reasons cited by the Chief Minister are:-

(i) U.P. is the second largest and most populous State;

(ii) Eastern U.P. and Bundelkhand were backward resulting in vast regional disparities;

(iii) per capita allocation of outlay was lower than all States, average and

(iv) For reconstruction of Garhwal region devastated by severe earth quake.

(c) The Planning Commission allocated a sum of Rs.1107.81 crores (Net) as formula-based Central assistance to the State for 1992-93. This is inclusive of Rs.100 crores for social infrastructure development, subject to progress of implementation.

[English]

Jobs to Local Candidate in Public Sector Undertakings

5422. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy regarding reservation of jobs for local candidates in public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). There is no reservation of jobs as such for local candidates in public sector undertakings. However, in order to provide that the local people get adequate opportunity of employment in this sector, the public sector undertakings have been advised that recruitment to posts carrying pay scales, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs.2500/- per month should be made only through National Employment Service. Other source of employment for such posts can be tapped only if the Employment Exchange issues non-availability certificate.

"Cooperation with European Space Market"

5423. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to enter the European Space Market in Co Operation with some European countries; and

(b) If so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The Department of Space (DOS) is considering the possibilities of export of space products and services to a number of international space organisations and companies. In this context, certain preliminary discussions have been initiated with some European industries. Some of these industries have been invited to visit India further discussions.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

5424. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly created coal company Mahanaddi Coalfields Limited has started functioning;

(b) if so, the details of the coalfields as its area of operation;

(c) the target set by the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited for coal production during Eighth Plan ; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve that target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. was incorporated under the Company's Act, 1956 on 3.4.1992 and has been functioning since then.

(b) Its areas of jurisdiction are the coalfields in Orissa.

(c) The Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be approved. However, for the year 1992-93, a production target of 21.92 m.t. has been set for mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.

(d) The increased production will mainly come from the projects already approved. Since April 1990, the Govt. have approved the following projects in Orissa.

Name	*Capacity*
1. Lingaraj	5 mty
2. Ananta	4 mty

	Name	Capacity
3.	Lakhanpur	5 mty
4.	Kalinga	8 mty
5.	Samaleswari	3 mty

All these projects will give substantial production during the 8th Plan.

Problem Villages in Andhra Pradesh

5425. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO
DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the problem villages identified in Andhra Pradesh district wise where drinking water facilities are not still available;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated for augmenting the drinking water supply to the said villages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which drinking water is proposed to be made available to all the problem villages of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) There is no no- source problem village in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dumping of Raw Materials by Foreign Drug Companies

5426. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps the Government have taken to check dumping of drugs/ raw materials by foreign companies in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): Government generally makes appropriate use of the tariff mechanism to restrict imports. To some extent such imports are also regulated by placing the items in the Negative List of imports of the EXIM Policy.

Setting up of Atomic Power Plant at Nagarjun Sagar

5427. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy recommended setting up of an Atomic Power Plant near Nagarjun Sagar Project area;

(b) whether any fund allocation was made in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the said project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the likely date by which the Atomic Power Plant construction will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes Sir. It was among the panel of sites recommended by the previous Site Selection Committees in 1970s and 1980s.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Setting up of Mini and Micro Hydel and Non-Conventional Energy Projects by Private Sector

5428. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government from the private sector for setting up of mini and micro-hydel and other non-conventional energy generation projects so far;

(b) the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the number of such proposals approved and the assistance extended to them for the purpose?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). A number of private sector firms had approached this Ministry expressing interest for setting up Mini-Small Hydel Projects. Since setting up of power projects costing upto Rs.25.00 crores is with the competence of the State Governments, these parties were advised to take up the matter and seek approval of their State Governments.

(c) No proposal of the private sectors for Micro/Mini Hydel or other Non-Conventional Energy Generation Projects has so far been received for Central financial assistance duly approved from the State Governments.

Child Labour

5429. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue about child labour employed in carpet industry is likely to be discussed at ILO Geneva; and

(b) if so, the details of draft prepared in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (PRABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). The Government has not received any information in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Intrusion by Myanmar Army

5430. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the frequent intrusion by Myanmar army into the border areas of North-eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of intruders apprehended during each of the last two years;

(c) whether the Government have taken up this matter with Myanmar;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether any joint action was taken by the two countries to prevent such intrusions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per available information, Myanmar Army personnel intruded into Indian territory, in our North-eastern States, twice in 1991 and five times in 1992. No intruders belonging to the Myanmar Army have been apprehended.

(c) The matter has been taken up very strongly with the Government of Myanmar, through diplomatic channels.

(d) The matter is under discussion with the Government of Myanmar.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[*English*]

KVIC Sponsored Industries in Assam

5431. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industries sponsored/operated in the Barpeta, Kamrup and Darrang districts of Assam by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the work done in these districts by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. J. KURIEN): (a) During the last three years in the three districts of Assam, namely, Barpets, Kamrup and Darrang, KVIC has implemented programmes under khadi as well as village industries. Some of the programmes undertaken in these districts are:- No Soap, PCBI, Lime, Village Oil, Gur & Khandsari, Cane & Bamboos Village Leather, Carpentry & Blacksmithy, Beekeeping, Fibre Pottery, etc.

(b) The details of production and employment in these districks during the last three years are as under:-

		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	PRODUCTION (RS. LAKHS)						
1.	Barpeta	7.80	53.15	10.06	66.55	N.A.	94.13
2.	Kamrup	109.54	200.57	57.04	228.78	26.69	517.67
3.	Darrang	1.60	29.49	1.25	45.66	N.A.	62.57
II.	EMPLOYMENT (NUMBER)						
1.	Barpeta	1254	1575	1979	2307	N.A.	2984
2.	Kamrup	16607	7228	12705	8961	3312	14862
3.	Darrang	770	3820	211	4515	N.A.	5318

N.A. = Not Available.

Missile Technology Control Regime

5432. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has requested India to sign the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) before providing Rocket Technology to India; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government thereto.

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Conducting of Studies on Computerisation

5433. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on conducting feasibility studies by various agencies on computerisation of various departments and the subsequent legal, operation and administrative implications, agency-wise and department-wise; and

(b) the details of reports submitted by the agencies department-wise?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES: (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being compiled.

Supply of Suphala to West Bengal by R.C.F.

5434. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited has suspended supply of Suphala fertiliser to West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the efforts proposed to be made o ensure regular supply of Suphala to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). For the current Kharif season, no allocation to Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited for supply of their Suphala fertilisers to West Bengal has been made. This has been done to reduce the marketing cost of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited and also to economise on their transport cost. The requirement of West Bengal for complex fertilisers is being met through alternate source including imports

Handing Over Coal Washeries to Sail

5435. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to handover the coal washeries to SAIL; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). A representation from Coordination Committee of workers and employees of Central Coal Washeries Organisation (CCWO), requesting for re-transfer of CCWO from Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) to Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has been sent to Government by the Hon'ble Members. Government has not taken any decision to hand over these washeries coming under BCCL to SAIL.

Allotment of F.P.S. and Kerosene Oil Depots

5436. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases for allotment of kerosene depots and fair price shops are under consideration or pending in the office of the Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies Department, Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the number of such cases at present; and

(c) the time by which they are proposed to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has reported that 17 cases for allotment of Fair Price Shop and 13 cases for allotment of kerosene Oil Depots are pending at different stages of consideration (as on 10.8.1992).

(c) Delhi Administration has stated that it makes every effort to finalise the allotments expeditiously. However, no time limit could be specified since delays are, at times, caused due to representations and counter representations of applicants and consumers etc.

[*Translation*]

Sambhar Salts Limited

5437. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sambhar Salts Limited has been running in losses continuously;

(b) whether caustic soda, sodium sulphats, salt washing and other plants could not be installed there inspite of the provision made in the Budget;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government of Rajasthan has offered to take over this company; and

(e) if so, whether Government are considering to handover the Sambhar Salt Limited to Government of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In view of the affairs of Sambhar Salts Ltd. being managed in an integrated manner with the operations of other salt sources under Hindustan Salts at Kharagoda, Mandi and Ramnagar which has helped in keeping operational costs to the minimum, the transfer of the company to the Govt. of Rajasthan at this state is not considered appropriate.

[*English*]

Funds for U.T. Delhi

5438. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay earmarked for the Union Territory of Delhi under various 'heads' in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any programme has been chalked out to spend the allocated money under various 'heads'; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Progress of expenditure and physical achievements are reviewed by Plan implementing Departments/Agencies of Delhi Administration on monthly basis. The progress of Plan schemes is also being reviewed by Chief Secretary/Secretary (Planning) in the Plan review meetings.

STATEMENT

Eighth Plan - 1992-97 - Agreed Outlay - Delhi

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Heads of Development*	*Agreed Outlay*
1	*2*	*3*
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities	4750.00
II.	Rural Development	2475.00
III.	Irrigation & Flood Control	4800.00
IV.	Energy	122000.00
V.	Industry & Minerals	3000.00
IV.	Transport	66000.00
VII.	Science, Technology and Environment	250.00
VIII.	General Economic Services	1150.00
IX.	Social Services	233450.00
X.	General Services	12125.00
	Grand Total:	450000.00

Replacement of Electronic Equipments in I.M.D.

5439. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWAL:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to increase the efficiency in meteorological services the Government have decided to replace some of the major electronic equipments in India Meteorological Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARANJAN KUMARAMANGALAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Major replacements planned in the immediate future are Two obsolete computers, three old Storm Detection Radars, Five old Radio-theodolites, Four Multimet radars, two old Cyclone Detection Radars and one obsolete Calibration Chamber used for testing upper air instrument.

(c) Acquisition action has since been initiated and some of them are due for delivery shortly.

Setting up of Ancilliary Industry in West Bengal

5440. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any large or medium scale ancilliary industry in West Bengal to cater to the needs of the coal industry;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take concrete steps in conducting a survey by sending a team of experts therefor;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) As at present, ancillary industries catering to coal sector are not set up by Government.

Sub-Committee on Development of Thermal Energy System Using Biomass

5441. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Sub-Committee has been constituted by the task force for the development of thermal energy system for rural industries using biomass as a fuel;

(b) if so, whether such committee has submitted their report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, by when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A task force was constituted by the Department (now Ministry) of Non-Conventional Energy Sources during February, 1992 for the development of improved thermal energy systems for rural industries, where significant biomass fuel is being used. The task force has recommended study of specific categories of rural industries (viz. Food & Agro Processing, Building material, Sericulture, Road tarring, etc.) by different sub-groups, for analysing the existing energy systems/technologies and suggesting improvements, as may be possible, for optimising energy recovery with minimal biomass fuel consumption.

(b) to (d). The sub-groups are being formed and they have yet to make detailed studies. The sub-groups/concerned Institutions are being asked to submit their reports by 30.6.1993.

[*Translation*]

Production of Lac

5442. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of lac in the country annually during the last three years; State and year-wise;

(b) the revenue earned by the Government thereby during the above period;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the production of lac; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The production of lac during the last three years Statewise is indicated below:-

(in tonnes)

State	Production of Lac during the year		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
Bihar	10,580	10,105	6,075
Madhya Pradesh	3,615	2,885	2,950
West Bengal	2,295	1,030	1,020
Maharashtra	80	100	95
U.P.	420	355	460
Other States (Orissa, Gujarat, Assam, etc.)	355	310	210
Total:	17,345	14,785	10,810

(b) The revenue earned by the Government yearwise is indicated below:-

Year	*Revenue (crores rupees)*
1989-90	17.76
1990-91	17.17
1991-92	27.90

The lac industry under KVIC is exempted from tax/duties.

(c) and (d). As far as KVIC is concerned, it has introduced seven potential schemes on lac industry since the lac/lacbased articles production is the subsidiary income for the weaker sections of the society. The State Khadi & Village Industries Boards who are the main implementing agencies of the Khadi and village industries programmes are taking interest in the expansion of lac industry in the country by setting up units which are in increasing trends. KVICC has published book on lac industry for the benefit of the intending beneficiaries and is also planning to set linkages with the State Forest Development Corporation and other bodies for extending bank finance facilities for effective expansion of this industry for socio-economic upliftment of the tribals.

[*English*]

IAS/IPS Officers

5443. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS/IPS Officers suspended by the State Governments in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which the Union Government have asked the concerned State Government to reinstate those Officers;

(c) whether the State Governments have followed the instruction and reinstated them; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to contemplate new rules and regulations to protect the services of the upright Officers belonging to IAS/IPS cadres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Representation from Employees of Russian Embassy

5444. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from Indian employees of Cultural Department of the Russian Embassy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) A letter dated 23.6.92 addressed to the Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs does not appear to have been received in the Minister's Office. However, the Ministry of External Affairs received an advance copy of the letter from a group of employees of the Cultural Department of the Russian Embassy.

(b) The complaint pertains to the non-implementation of the minimum standard set out in the Model Contract Form for the employment of the local employees of foreign Missions by the Embassy of the Russian Federation.

On the basis of the advance copy, this Ministry has taken up the matter with the Embassy of the Russian Federation both varbally and in writting.

High Tech Units by Delhi Industrial Development Corporation

5445. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Industrial Development Corporation proposes to set up some high tech units;

(b) if so, the number of such units likely to be set up and the cost of each unit; and

(c) the time by which these units are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Levy of Cess on Coal

5446. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.C.C.L. has again levied cess on the coal sold from November 6, 1992 to April 1991 on which cess was not levied previously under the ordinance issued by the President on February 15, 1992;

(b) if so, the amount to be recovered;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar have demanded cess on coal sold during the above period from BCCL; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA: (a) The Cess Act, 1880 (Bengal Act 9 of 1880), as applicable to the State of Bihar, is one of the laws which have been validated upto fourth day of April, 1991 under the provisions of the Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Act, 1992. Consequently Bharat Coking Cola Ltd. is sending supplementary bills to the purchasers of coal demanding payments of arrears of cess upto the date o f validation.

(b) The arrears to be recovered are estimated to be around Rs 102.50 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Supplementary bills demanding the arrears are being sent. However, purchasers of coal are resisting the payments. Some purchasers have gone to courts against this validation. The judgements are awaited.

Diplomatic Relations with Israel

5447. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to open Indian Mission in Israel and to appoint diplomats after establishing diplomatic relations with that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Embassy in Tel Aviv was opened in April 1992. It is presently headed by a Charge 'd' Affaires. Another diplomat has also been appointed. The Ambassador is expected to be in position soon.

Death of Haj Pilgrims

5448. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indian Haj Pilgrims have died in Saudi Arabia during 1991:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the bodies of dead were brought to India;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide proper: medical facilities to the pilgrims;

(f) whether the Government propose to set up any Yatri Niwas in Saudi Arabia for Indian Haj Pilgrims;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During Haj 1991, in all eighty four pilgrims died out of which fifty eight died of cardio respiratory failure, eight died of heart attack, seven died of heat stroke, while nine others dies of various chronic diseases. Two pilgrims died in road accidents.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The next of kin wanted burial in Macca and Madinah.

(e) Arrangements are made by the Indian Embassy for medical assistance to the Indian pilgrims. Camp dispensaries function at seaport and airport at the time of arrival and departure of pilgrims. At Mecca, besides a permanent Indian dispensary headed by a Medical officer and two Indian pharmacists, three branch dispensaries are also opened during the Haj season in areas where there is concentration of Indian pilgrims. At Madinah, one dispensary functions throughout the Haj season. All these dispensaries are manned by Indian doctors and paramedical staff deputed from India for the Haj season. Treatment is given free of charge.

(f) No, Sir

(g) Does not arise.

(h) It is not possible to do so under the Seudi laws.

[*English*]

Revival of Cement Units

5449. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cement units closed down during the last three years;

(b) whether inspite of the revival scheme sanctioned by BIFR, no progress has been made for their revival;

(c) the number of employees effected due to the closure of these units;

(d) the steps taken by th Government to rehabilitate these units; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to revive the units cleared by BIFR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revision of Commutation value of Pension

5450. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA VHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to modify the present commutation value of the pension in view of drastic change in rupee value;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been comparative losses to retired Government servants from the present rate of commutation in view of reduced value of rupee;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to reduce the period from 15 years to 10 years from restoration of commuted portion of pension to pensioners; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The present commutation table which is in force from 1971 is inter-alia based on an interest rate of 4.75%. If the commutation table is revised on the basis of a higher rate of interest on account of decline in rupee value it will have the effect of lowering the commuted value, and will thus be detrimental to the retiring employees. The government have, therefore, decided to maintain status quo in the interest of the employees.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The existing provisions for restoration of commuted portion of pension on completion of 15 years from the date of commutation have been introduced in implementation of the judgement of the Supreme Court and are based on the calculation that the commuted value paid in lump sum together with the national interest on the said amount gets, by and large, fully adjusted by that period.

Criteria for Users of Subsidised Foodgrains

5451. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Council on the public Distribution System has asked the Union Government to lay down the criteria for users of the subsidised foodgrains sold through fair price shops;

(b) if so, the other recommendations made by the Council; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c): At the Fourteenth meeting of the

Advisory council on Public Distribution System (PDS) held on 27th July, 1992, almost all the States expressed the view that the benefits of PDS should be made available only to the needy and deserving sections of the population and requested a National Policy be evolved. The state Governments asked for increase in the allocations of SKO; raising the levy sugar margins to retailers resulting in increase in consumer price from Rs. 6.90 to 7.00 per kg; and rounding off the end retail prices o PDS items to the nearest five paise in future to avoid inconvenience to consumers.

As per the present policy of the Government, an area specific approach has been initiated to improve availability and accessibility of PDS Commodities to the population living in Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Ares Programme, certain Designated Hill Areas and Integrated Tribal Development Programme in the country. More than 1700 blocks have been identified for implementation of the revamped PDS.

Consumer Cooperatives Stores In Punjab

5452. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have set up Central Consumer Cooperative Stores in Punjab for the benefit of its employees working in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details and locations of such stores in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pricing Policy of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur

5453. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received representations from Unions and Officers' Association of Messers Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur for review of the pricing policy of their product-Flint Button;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to the present pricing policy the loss of the company is mounting; and

(d) whether the Government propose to allow the company to enhance th present sales prices of its product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Government have receivd a representation from Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited Officers' and Senior Supervisors' Association for reviewing the policy of prices of flint buttons

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Prices are fixed by the company itself and BOGL has last revised the prices of Flint Buttons with effect from 9.7.92.

Closed Industrial Units in Tamil Nadu

5454. DR. (SHRIMATI) K. S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the Industrial units lying closed in Tamil Nadu;

(b) since when these are lying closed and the reasons therefore;

(c) the efforts made to revive these industrial units and the results achieved so far; and

(d) the number of employees and labourers rendered unemployed due to the closure of these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Production Contract with Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited

5455. SHRI N. J. RATHVA:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited and the Government of India in the matter of target production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the production made by H.O.C.L. during the last three years, yearwise;

(d) whether the company has formulated a scheme to increase its production capacity during the Eighth Plan; and

) if so, the details thereof and the 'ted expenditure likely to be incurred n?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b): A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed on 23.6.1992 by Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan organic Chemicals Lts. (HOCL), Rasayani and Secretary, Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals setting out the targets of production, sales etc. to be achieved by HOCL during 1992-93.

The estimated production during 1992-93 is 2,55,196 MT. Various targets to qualify for excellent to poor gradings are given below:-

Production (M.T.)	*Grading*
2,67,960	Excellant
2,55,200	Very Good
2,42,440	Good
2,29,680	Average
2,16,920	Poor

(c) Total production achieved by HOCL during last three years has been as follows:-

Year	*Production (MT)*
1989-90	2,06,383
1990-91	2,10,935
1991-92	2,20,626

(d) and (e). During Eighth Five Year Plan, HOCL envisages expansion of existing plants and setting up of new plants at an estimated cost o Rs. 565 crores and thereby the company is likely to increase its production to 4,56,990 MT.

Voluntary Organisations in U.P.

5456. **MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the voluntary organisations of the eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Pauri and Chamoli districts which have taken grants for welfare activities during the last three years, year-wise and organisation-wise;

(b) the names of the welfare schemes/works in which the said fund is utilised; and

(c) the extent to which these organisations have achieved their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The details of the voluntary organisations of the eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, including Pauri and Chamoli which have taken grants for welfare activities during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The funds have been utilised under the schemes of Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme, Public Cooperation, Central Rural Sanitation Programme, Organisation of Beneficiaries, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, Integrated Rural Development Programmes, Jawahar Rozga Yojana, Technology Mission, Social Animators and Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme.

(c) By and large, voluntary organisations have achieved their objectives by way of satisfactory implementation of the projects.

STATEMENT

Name of the District	1989-90			1990-91		
	No. of Voluntary organisation	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Voluntary organisation	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pauri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehri Garhwal	-	-	-	2	5,94,050	1,58,456
Nainital	10	12,68,946	7,42,762	14	21,12,381	10,19,114
Pethoragarh	3	56,500	56,500	4	9,77,890	5,59,840
Dehradun	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almorah	1	6,06,800	1,59,658	5	8,67,520	2,90,670
Chamoli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Kashi	-	-	-	-	-	-

Name of the District	1991-92		
	No. of voluntary organisation	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
Pauri Garhwal	5	4,88,500	2,73,000
Tehri Garhwal	15	15,33,711	7,47,191
Pethoragarh	6	14,73,210	3,85,000
Dehradun	1	79,965	79,965
Almorah	8	13,51,660	7,75,750
Chamoli	-	-	-
Uttar Kashi	-	-	-

Shortage of Coal in Bihar

5457. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar is facing acute shortage of coal;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal supplied to Bihar alongwith its percentage provided to the tribal areas out of it; and

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the supply of coal to Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). There are no reports of acute shortage of coal in Bihar. Total coal supplies to consumers in Bihar have, in fact, registered an increase from 175.18 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 to 176.58 lakh tones in 1991-92. The existing information system does not yield separate data about the percentage of coal supplied to consumers located in tribal regions in the State.

(c) Yes, Sir. Besides augmenting coal supplies to the linked consumers, Coal India is also offering coal under Liberalised Sale Scheme. Under this scheme any person can obtain coal to the extent of one thousand tonnes at a time from specified collieries without any sponsorship. Consumers in Bihar are also being benefitted under this scheme.

[English]

Cement Factories in Rajasthan

5458. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cement factories operating in Rajasthan at present;

(b) whether some proposals for issuing fresh licences for setting up of cement factories in the state are pending with the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) At present there are ten cement factories in Rajasthan in the Large Scale Sector.

(b) and (c). Under the new Licensing Policy, cement industry has already been delicensed and the prospective entrepreneurs are free to set up cement factories anywhere in India subject to clearance from locational and environmental angle

Exploration by Indian Rare Earth

5459. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Bharat Rare Earth are undertaking explorations on private properties of citizens and patta lands; and

(b) the details of the total lands on which such explorations have been undertaken in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM). (a) The Atomic Minerals Division (AMD) of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) undertakes exploration for minerals in the country. DAE has the right to explore minerals in any land - private or Government, under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

(b) Preliminary work for evaluation of heavy minerals has been carried out in Chindambaranar District of Tamil Nadu over a stretch of 50 sq. km. which includes Government and Patta land.

Surplus Employees in Public Sector Undertakings

5460. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of surplus employees in various Central Public Sector Undertakings at present;

(b) the reasons for their being surplus; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The assessment about the number of employees who would be considered surplus to the requirement of the PSE has to be made by the PSE itself. The exact number of employees who could be categorised as surplus in each PSE is, therefore, not available.

(b) The main reasons for surplus manpower are delay in retrenchment of the employees taken on the rolls of the PSEs during the initial stages of project construction, regularisation of mustroll and contract employees, drop in output of the PSEs where they are employed or closure of certain units on their becoming unviable etc.

(c) Some of the important measures taken by the Govt. to solve the problem of surplus manpower relate to improvement in the working of the PSEs through the financial, managerial, organisational restructuring, technological upgradation, modernisation, signing of MOUs with the Govt. and redeployment of the manpower, etc. Reduction in manpower through adoption of Voluntary Retirement Scheme is also envisaged.

Standing Labour Committee

5461. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Labour Committee held its 31st Session after a gap of six years;

(b) if so, the reasons for such long gap;

(c) the issues discussed in the meeting; and

(d) the details of the Trade Unions represented at this meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The 31st Session of Standing Labour Committee was held on 25th July, 1992 whereas the Thirtieth Session was held on 22 & 23rd September, 1986. It is unfortunate that the meeting of Standing Labour Committee could to be held in the intervening years.

(c) A copy each of items of agenda for the meeting and the conclusions thereof is enclosed as statement I & II respectively.

(d) The following Central Trade Union Organisations were represented at the meeting:-

(i)	INTUC	3 delegates
(ii)	BMS	2 delegates

(iii)	HMS	1 delegates
(iv)	UTUC (LS)	1 delegates
(v)	AITUC	1 delegates
(vi)	CITU	1 delegates
(vii)	NLO	1 delegates

A representative each from UTUC, TUCC & NFITU attending the meeting as Observer.

STATEMENT-I

AGENDA

1. Action taken on the conclusions of the 30th session of the Standing Labour Committee.
2 Review of implementation of Labour Laws.
3. Laws & Policies relating to Child Labour, Women Labour and Emigrant Labour.
4. Amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Trade Union Act, 1926 - Report of the Ramaujam Committee
5. New Industrial Policy - impact on Labour.
6. Closure and Sickness in industry and the role of the Special Tripartite Committee.
7. Central Legislation on:-

   (i) Workers Participation in Management

   (ii) Agricultural Worker

   (iii) Construction Workers
8. Guidelines for Safety and Health measures - Factories Act.
9. Payment of Bonus Act:

   (i) Recovery of Bonus due from employers

   (ii) Raising of ceiling on Bonus
10. Constraint on wage Negotiations, Minimum Wages and D.A. Amendments to the Minimum Wages Act.
11. Extention of Provident Fund and Gratuity Schemes to the unorganised sector.
12. Regularisation of services of over half a million Anganwadi and Balwadi Workers.

STATEMENT-II

Conclusions of the 31st Session of Standing Labour Committee Held on July 25, 1992 at 2.30 P.M.

After a detailed discussion on various items of agenda, the following conclusions were arrived at:-

1. It was decided that future sessions of the Standing Labour Committee (SLC) should carry fewer items on the agenda so that these can be discussion in greater details.

2. *New Industrial Relations Law*

The question of enacting a new Industrial Relations Law has been under consideration for a long time. It had been discussed on a number of occasions in various tripartite and bipartite fora. Government may, therefore, bring specific proposals for a new Industrial

Relations Law in the ensuing session of the Indian Labour Conference (ILC). While formulating such specific proposals, Government may keep in view that any change in the Industrial Relations Law must reflect the needs of the qualitative change in the industrial/economic scenaric in the national/global context.

3. *Review of the implementation of labour laws*

The Standing Labour Committee (SLC) felt that a small Sub-Committee of the Standing Labour Committee may be constituted to review the implementation of important labour laws as the Minimum Wages Act, the Equal Renumeration Act, Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, Factories Act, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 etc. The sub-committee may be tripartite in character and report to the next session of the Standing Labour Committee. The Sub-Committee should consist of two representatives each from the organisations of workers, employers and Government. The Deputy Labour Minister will be the Chairman of the Sub-Committee and Shri Lalfak Zuala, Jt. Secretary in the Minister will be the Member Secretary.

4. The need for improvement in productivity, quality and competitiveness of our industries and services to successfully face the process of globalisation will have to be addressed expeditiously. With this end in view, the Standing Labour Committee resolved to set up autonomous Bipartite Productivity Councils at the national, regional industrial and plant levels. (CITU delegate expressed reservations about such Councils).

5. The next Session o the Indian Labour Conference will be held on 7th and 8th September, 1992 and the agenda notes for the Indian Labour Conference should reach the members at least 10 days in advance.

6. The following items may form the agenda of the next session of the Indian Labour Conference:

(i) New Industrial Relations Law.

(ii) New Industrial Policy and its impact on labour.

(iii) Employment Policy.

Public Sector Undertakings in Sikkim

5462. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public sector undertakings functioning in Sikkim at present;

(b) the amount invested in each of them so far; and

(c) the profits/ losses made by each of these undertakings during the last three financial years;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) As on 31.31991 upto which period only information is available, there had not been any public sector undertaking functioning in Sikkim.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Amateur Radio Network

5463. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by the Government to promote Amateur Radio Network in the country; and

(b) if so, the financial and technical assistance rendered to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Large/Medium/Small Units in Bihar

5464. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large, medium, small and tiny industrial units set up in Bihar during 1991-92;

(b) their break-up between private, joint and public sector; and

(c) the number of proposals for letters of Intent from Bihar pending as on April 1, 1991 and April 1, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The number of large, medium, small and tiny industrial units set up in Bihar during 1991-92, as per information furnished by the State Government of Bihar, is as under:-

(i)	Large & Medium Industries	22
(ii)	Small Industries	377
(iii)	Tiny Industries	5152

All the above units are in the private sector.

(c) The number of applications pending for issue of Letters of Intent for setting up industries in Bihar was 82 on 14.91 and 67 on 1.4.92.

Decision on the Awards Given by Board of Arbitration (JCM)

5465. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the merger of the dearness allowance with the basic pay, encasement of earned leave and half pay leave etc. are linked with the condition of the loan from the IMF/Work Bank;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to merge DA with Pay and implement the Awards given by the Compulsory Arbitration on leave encasement etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposals are under consideration.

Plan Outlay for Karnataka

5466. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed as plan outlay for 1992-93 by the Government of Karnataka;

(b) the total amounts anctioned by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether a demand has been made to increase the said amounts; and

(d) if so, the reaction fo the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) IN the draft Annual Plan 1992-93 proposals the State Government had proposed an outlay of Rs. 1810 crores for the State's Annual Plan 1992-93.

(b) After discussion of the State Government's Plan proposals the Annual Plan 1992-93 outlay was approved at Rs. 1915.00 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Nuclear Power Generation

5467. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether resources crunch is likely to hit the Nuclear Power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard:

(c) the steps taken to increase the allocation for the nuclear power generation;

(d) the target of production of nuclear power by 2000 AD; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARANMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Against the proposed 8th Five Year Plan outlay, the Planning Commission has tentatively indicated a plan outlay of Rs. 4261 crores for nuclear power sector as a whole.

(c) Efforts are being made to raise resources through market borrowings as well as to secure additional budgetary allocations.

(d) and (e) While Identification of the sites and advance planning to this consent target have been made, the execution will depend upon the availability of resources at appropriate times.

Direction by Government for Reservation Policy Implementation

5468. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued directives that the reservation policy for appointment/promotion is working satisfactorily in Union Government Offices and statutory offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government; and

(d) whether this reservation policy is also applicable to Gujjar Community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). This Department has issued instructions from time to time to all the Ministries/Departments for strict observance of the orders regarding reservation for SC/ST. Copies of these instructions are enclosed as statement.

(d) As per "The constitution (Scheduled Tribe) Order (Amendment) Act 1991," the 'Gujjar' community in Jammu & Kashmir State has been declared as Scheduled Tribe. Therefore, the reservation policy is also applicable to Gujjar community.

STATEMENT

Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 36011/5/75-Estt. (SCT) dated 3rd May, 1975 to all Ministries etc.

Subject:-Strict observance of the orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In this Department's O.M. No 27/2/71-Estt (SCT), dated the 24th March, 1972, the Ministries/ Departments were requested to impress upon the appointing authorities the need to observe the reservation and other orders relating to representation o Scheduled Castes and Scheduled. Tribes in services strictly. It was also stated that cases of negligence or lapses in the matter of following the reservation and other orders relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes coming to light through the inspections carried out by the Liaison Officers or otherwise, should be submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary to the Government in the respective Ministries/ Departments and to the Head of the Department in the respect of offices under a Head of Departments necessary action should be taken as directed by the Secretary/ Additional Secretary Head of the Department on such report to ensure strict compliance of the orders by the appointing authority concerned. A suggestion was made by the Commissioner for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes that tin order to ensure proper implementation of reservation orders, suitable instructions, should be issued to all concerned emphasising that disciplinary action would be taken against the erring officers. This matter was considered by the High Power Committee.set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to review the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services, as its meeting held on the 9th April, 1974, when the Committee observed that while there was no need to issue further instructions in this regard, any glaring instances of discrimination or deliberate infraction of the orders relating to reservations and concessions in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in any office/establishment could be brought to the notice of the appropriate authorities for suitable action.

The observations of the High Power Committee indicated above are brought to the notice of the Ministries/Departments etc. with the request that it may be ensured that wherever cases of such nature are brought to the notice of the appropriate authorities, suitable action is taken on them promptly.

Department of Personnel & A.R. O.M. No. 36022/20/76-Estt. (SCT), dated the 8th September, 1976 to all Ministries etc.

Subject: Strict observance of orders and proper maintenance of rosters for giving effect to reservations for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes-checking of rosters at regular intervals-Recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes has *inter-alia*, made the following Recommendations in its 41st Report: *Recommendation* No.12 (Para 2.7)

The Committee are distressed to find the insignificant representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I and Class II services of the Government as well as of the Public Sector Undertakings. The Committee also regret to note that even in Class III, the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is much below the quota reserved for them. The under representation of the Scheduled Tribes persist in Class IV also. Considering these heavy shortfalls, the Committee cannot but conclude that orders on eh subject are neither being followed in letter and spirit by the appointing authorities nor is adequate attention being paid to improve the situation. The committee would like to Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the Bureau of Public Enterprises to take immediate corrective steps to ensure that all the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes are actually filled in by the candidates from these communities. In this connection, the Committee suggest that responsibility should be fixed and disciplinary action take against those Officers who, due to negligence ro other wise, fail to implement the reservation orders in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes *in toto*.

The Committee have not only receive complaints but have themselves sen on their visits to various, Offices and Organisations during their tours that Rosters are neither being maintained properly nor checked regularly, especially in the Public Sector Undertakings. The Committee need hardly emphasise the desirability of proper maintenance of Rosters and their checking by the prescribed authorities at regular intervals as per extant orders on the subject. The Committee feel that there is a real need for educating the Liaison Officers about the maintenance and inspection of Rosters. Guidelines should be planned and laid down for the benefit of those who are to operate the rosters. Disciplinary action should be taken against the defaults in this respect.

2. The Ministries/Departments were requested to impress upon the appointing authorities the need to observe the reservations and other orders relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services strictly *vide* this Department's Office memorandum No. 27/2/71-Estt. (SCT), dated the 24th March, 1972 and No. 36011/5/75-Estt. (SCT), dated the 3rd May, 1975 and No. 36011/1/76-Estt. (SCT), dated the March, 1976. A strict procedure for dereservation of reserved vacancies has also been prescribed and in addition to the earlier instructions in this regard the Ministries/Departments have been requested in this Departments Office Memorandum No.16/27/74-Estt. (SCT), dated the 12th November, 1975 that whenever a reference is made to this Department for dereservation of reserved vacancies (a copy of which is also to be sent to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) besides giving information as usual, a Note should also be recorded to the effect that the proposal is being made with the full knowledge and concurrence of the Liaison Officer-concerned.. As regards proper maintenance of rosters and their checking at regular intervals, attention of the Ministry of finance etc., is invited to paras 9 to 13 in the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribed (4th edition, 1975) which contain the guidelines in this regard. The

form of the roster is given in Appendix 4 of the Brochure, Detailed instructions for maintenance of rosters are given in Appendix 5. A hypothetical illustration of roster is given in Appendix 6. The Liaison Officers nominated in the Ministries/Departments and in offices under the Heads of Departments are required to conduct annual inspection of rosters in the respective offices under their charge. The proforma of inspection of rosters is also given in Appendix 7 of the Brochre.

3. The recommendations of the parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reproduced above are again specifically brought to the notice of the Ministries/Departments. They are requested to ensure that the procedures prescribed for filling vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are strictly observed so that such vacancies are filled by candidates belonging to these communities only. Proposals for deservation of vancancies reserved or Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should be made/considered only after ensuring that all the procedures prescribed in this regard have been strictly and fully followed and deservation has become inescapable. It should also be ensured that the instructions referred to above, for the maintenance and the periodical inspection of rosters are strictly followed by the appointing authorities and Liaison Officers. The difficulties and point of doubt, if any, in regard to maintenance and inspection of rosters should be intimated by the Ministries/Departments to this Department so that the question fo issuing further guidelines on specific points, if any, could be considered in this Department.

4. Attention of the Ministry of Finance etc. is also invited to the instructions contained in this Department's Office Memoranda dated the 24th March, 1972, 3rd May, 1975 and 6th March, 1976 referred to in para 1 above. Cases of negligence or lapses in the matter of following the reservations and other orders relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be viewed seriously and should be brought to the notice of appropriate authorities and suitable action should be taken promptly.

Department of Personnel & A.R. O.M. No. 36013/5/78-Estt. (STC) dated the 19th December, 1978 to all Ministries etc.

Subject:- Dereservation of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-Need for taking all prescribed steps and need for obtaining prior approval for dereservation-Recommendations No. 41 and 42 in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

The undersigned is directed to say that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has made following recommendation in his Report for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Recommendation No.41:

> "An unhappily trend that has been noticed regarding dereservation of reserved vacancies in Class III posts. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms should, therefore, advise the authorities concerned to ensure that action is taken in accordance with the instructions contained in the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, before agreeing to dereservation of these reserved vacancies."

Recommendation No. 42:

> "Orders seeking prior approval for dereservation of reserved vacancies before appointing general candidates exist since 1963, but cases of violation of orders' under one pretext or the other are still coming to notice. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms should reiterate their instructions and emphasise the need for seeking their prior approval before filling reserved vacancies by general candidates."

In para 3.57 of the Report on which the recommendation No. 41 above is based, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has observed that out of a total of 1515 Scheduled Tribes vacancies proposed for dereservation, Scheduled Tribes candidates available for as many as 254 such vacancies for Class III posts were declared unsuitable for appointment and that it was strange that this should have happened in the case of Class III vacancies when there are special instructions that the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be judged by relaxed standards. He has also observed that in this category, most of the posts are non-technical or quasi-technical for which there is an additional provision (*vide* Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 24/7/67-(I) Estt. (SCT), dated 24-9-1968) to the effect that if Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available to utilise fully the vacancies reserved for them in the direct recruitment quota even by relaxed standards, the best among them fulfilling the minimum educational qualifications are to be selected for appointment to the extent of vacancies reserved for them. In order to bring such candidates to the minimum standards necessary for the maintenance of efficiency of administration, they are to be given in service training.

2. In this connection, attention is invited to the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 24/7/67-(I) Estt. (SCT) dated 24.9.1968. Attention is also invited to O.M. No. 16/2/74-Estt. (SCT) dated 8-5-1974 in which the Ministries/Departments were requested to ensure that before a reference is made by them to this Department for dereservation of reserved vacancies included in the roster for permanent appointments or temporary, appointments likely to become permanent or continue definitely all the steps prescribed to secure Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Trice candidates for appointment against the reserved vacancies are invariably taken and fully followed by the appointing authorities concerned and that the claims of eligible candidates of these communities have been duly considered and that dereservation should be proposed only when such a course become inevitable due to non-availability of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates for appointment against reserved vacancies. A proforma for sending proposals for dereservation of reserved vacancies to this Department has been prescribed in this Department's O.M. No.28/14/74-Estt.(SCT) dated 12-7-1976. A note is also required to be recorded by the Liaison Officer that the proposal for dereservation has been made with his full knowledge and concurrence. Attention is also invited in this regard to the instructions issued in this Department's O.M. No. 36022/18/76-Estt.(SCT) dated 25-9-1976 bringing to the notice of the Ministries/ Departments etc a recommendation made by the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this regard.

3. With reference to the recommendation No.42 in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes referred to above, attention is invited to this Department's O.M. No. 8/1/69 Estt.(SCT) dated 28-1-1969 as also to O.M. No. 36011/3/76-Estt.(SCT) dated 22-1-1977 in which it has been clarified that a vacancy

reserved for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes for which a candidate belonging to that community is not available even after taking all the prescribed steps, has first to be dereserved before filling it by a general candidate and that prior approval of the Department of Personnel & A.R. is necessary for dereservation of a reserved vacancy included in the roster for permanent appointments and temporary appointments likely to become permanent or to continue indefinitely.

4. The two recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are specifically brought to the notice fo the Ministries/Departments. It should be ensured that the instructions in this regard are strictly followed and dereservation of reserved vacancies is proposed only when such a course become inevitable and prior approval of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms for dereservation where necessary is invariably obtained by following the prescribed procedure.

Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 36011/7/80-Estt. (SCT) dated 1-11-1980

Subject:-Inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - large gap between the percentage prescribed and their actual representation.

The undersigned is directed so say that during the course of discussion on the 25th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1977-78 in the last session of the Parliament, several members of Parliament expressed concern over the inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services. To some extent this under-representation can be ascribed to the non-implementation of the reservation orders while making appointments. The Minister of State for Home Affairs, while replying to the debate, assured that necessary steps would be taken to fill in the backlog represented by the gap between the targeted percentage of reservation and actual representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services. The Ministries/Departments are, accordingly, requested to make every effort to wipe out this shortfall in the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by raising it to the level of prescribed percentage in this regard.

2. The present representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services as on 1-1-1979 is given in the following statement:

Group (Cl)	*Total No. of employees*	*Scheduled Castes*	*Percentage*	*Scheduled Tribes*	*Percentage*
		As on 1-1-1979			
Group A (Cl.I)	46,434	2,204	4.75	435	0.94
Group B (Cl.II)	56,287	4,150	7.37	579	1.03
Group C (Cl.III)	17,18,576	2,15,762	12.75	53,460	3.11

Group (CI)	*Total No. of employees*	*Scheduled Castes*	*Percentage*	*Scheduled Tribes*	*Percentage*
Group D (Cl.IV) (Excluding Sweepers)	12,71,254	2,45,596	19.32	65.975	5.19
Total	30,92,551	4,67,712	15.12	1,20,449	3.89

While one may derive some comfort from the percentage of representation of Scheduled Castes in Group D, services/posts, their representation in all other Groups is still below the prescribed level. Although there may not be a cause for grave concern in respect of Scheduled Caste representation in Group C-which, hopefully, will soon reach the target given even the maintenance of the trend-their under-representation in Group B and A, where even the 50 percent of the targeted level, has not been achieved yet, is a matter for serious concern. The level of representation of members from Scheduled Tribes, in all the Groups, is chronically low and shows almost no sign of immediate recovery. Unless, therefore, a more positive approach is generated towards the problems of representation of Scheduled Castes in Group B and A and of Scheduled Tribes in all Groups (D, C, B and A), and serious and sustained efforts are made to liquidate the current shortfall by the adoption of vigorous programmes of prospecting Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe members for the vacancies reserved for them, 'safeguard' policy for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will continue to flounder on the rock of ineffective implementation.

3. In regard to the implementation of the Government policy pertaining to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the services. Ministries/Departments are requested to keep in view, and follow strictly, the essential steps to be taken for filling reserved vacancies as prescribed in Chapters 8 and 9 of the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (5th edition-1978). It is to be impressed upon all the appointing authorities that vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are meant to be filled up by members of these communities only and dereservation of reserved vacancies should not be restored to as a matter of routine, without making serious and sustained efforts as prescribed to procure Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, and before exhausting all the avenues for obtaining Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates. No reserved vacancy can be filled up by general community candidates unless it is dereserved and the "reservation" carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years, wherever applicable.

4. Attention is also drawn to Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Office Memorandum No.360/11/75-Estt.(SCT) dated 3-5-1975 according to which Ministries/Departments should impress upon the appointing authorities the need to observe the reservation and other orders relating to representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services *strictly*. Glaring instances of discrimination or deliberate infraction of the orders relating to reservation and concessions an favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in any office or establishment should immediately be brought to the notice of the appropriate

authorities for suitable action. Ministries/Departments should ensure that whenever cases of such nature are brought to the notice of appropriate authorities, suitable action is also taken promptly. It should also be ensured that the instructions for the maintenance and periodical inspection of rosters are strictly observed by the appointing authorities and Liaison Officers, and suitable action imitiated against officials for deliberate negligence and lapses in the matter of following the reservation and other orders relating to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes 'Cells' should be immediately created, where they have not so far been done, as enjoined under this Department's instructions, and where they exist, they should be activated.

5. Apart from following strictly rules and procedures regarding reservation and other concessions for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, what is needed is a sympathetic and appreciative attitude towards the genuine problems faced by members of these communities and if it is kept in mind that the policy of providing reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is part of the overall policy for the all round development of the members of these communities (which itself can be viewed as part of social responsibility and obligation), it will be easier to adopt a more positive approach in this regard.

6. Ministry of Finance etc. are requested to once again bring the above instructions to the notice of all the concerned authorities under their control.

Department of Personnel and A.R. O.M. No. 36013/84-Estt. (SCT), dated 29th August, 1984

Subject:- Recommendation made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in his 27th Annual Report.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the above subject and to say that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has made the following recommendation in his 27th Report:

> "Recommendation No. 62. The Department of Personal and A.R. is once again urged to issue immediate instructions to all concerned to ensure that the policy of the Government in regard to reservation which is based on the provisions made in the Constitution is properly interpreted before the courts and the cases do not go by default..."

2. The Government has accepted this recommendation. Ministries/Departments are requested to ensure that the above recommendation is strictly complied with, and whenever cases are filed in courts, adequate steps are taken to project the policy of Government with regard to reservation correctly and also adequate steps are taken to defend such cases adequately in consultation with the Department of Personnel and A.R., if necessary.

3. Ministry of Finance etc. are requested to bring the contents of this Office Memorandum to the notice of all their attached and subordinate offices;

Thorium Nitrate Plant in Orissa Sand Complex

5469. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Thorium Nitrate Plant in the Orissa Sand Complex, Chatrapur in Ganjam District;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the plant is expected to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the existing Thorium Plant at Trombay is very old and part of the process used in this Plant was obsolete, the Government decided to set up a new Thorium Plant based on solvent extraction process developed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. Hence a New Thorium Plant (NTP), designed for production of 150 tonnes per annum of Thorium Nitrate which is required for use mainly by the gas mantle manufacturers, has been set up at Chatrapur in Orissa State at a cost of Rs. 5.25 crores (Approx). The plant is owned by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and managed by Indian Rare Earths ltd. (IRE) ib behalf of DAE.

(c) The New Thorium Plant has already become operational with effect from 1.7.92 and production of mantle grade thorium nitrate has already commenced.

Motor Cycle Helmets

5470. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by the Indian Institute of Technology in collaboration with World Health Organisation on the safety of motor cycle helmets sold in Delhi has revealed that the helmets certified by the Bureau of Indian Standards are unsafe; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to instruct the Bureau of Indian Standards to take necessary action in the matter and ensure that better quality helmets are available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The study conducted in June, 1992 by the Centre for Biomedical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi has revealed that the helmets certified by the Bureau of Indian Standards are in general safer than those not so certified.

(b) The existent Indian Standard IS 4151:1982 is in line with the current international standard for helmets for motorcycle riders ISO 1511:1970.

Stock of Insecticides in U. P.

5471. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large stock of wasteful insecticides has been lying in Uttar Pradesh for several years;

(b) whether any responsibility has since been fixed in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to dispose it off now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) There are no reports of such stocking at present.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Petrochemicals Complex in Gaya, Bihar

5472. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pelased to state the present position of the proposal for establishing a petro-chemicals complex in Gaya, Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): There is no proposal for establishing a petrochemical complex in Gaya, Bihar.

[*English*]

Foreign Trade Marks and Brand Names

5473. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ban on use of foreign trade marks and brand names on goods produced under foreign collaborations meant for sale in India has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the impact on the Indian manufacturers of the above goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has decided not to place any restriction on the use of brand names/ trade marks, whether foreign or Indian owned, in India provided these do not violate any statute, rules or regulations in this country.

(c) This is expected to augment industrial growth in the country.

Low Earth Orbiting Satellites

5474. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up low earth orbiting satellites for mobile communications;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the place selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Installed Capacity of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

5475. DR. R. MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of wind power generation and actual generation in terms of MW so far, State-wise;

(b) whether there is still considerable potential untapped in the country; and

(c) if so, the estimated potential in terms of MW and actually exploited, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The State-wise installed wind power capacity and cumulative generation as of July, 1992 is given below:

State	*Aggregate installed Capacity (MW)*	*Cumulative Generation (million KWH)*
Tamil Nadu	22.53	92.31
Gujarat	16.30	50.30
Maharashtra	1.19	3.69
Orissa	1.19	1.18
Madhya Pradesh	0.59	1.60
Andhra Pradesh	0.55	1.16
Karnataka	0.55	-
Goa	0.11	0.06
Kerala	0.10	0.08

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. According to a preliminary assessment the wind power potential in the country is estimated to be over 20,000 MW. Wind surveys are being undertaken in 21 States/UTs with a view to identifying windy regions and to assess the wind power potential. So far, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & Karnataka are known to have significant wind potential. Preliminary estimates of potential in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat are placed at 5,000 MW each. Recent estimate of potential in the Southern region of Andhra Pradesh is about 800 MW. The actually exploited potential is given above in the reply to part (a).

Mini-Hydel Projects with Foreign Assistance

5476. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has evaluated any Mini-Hydel Projects proposals for technical and financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the World Bank has offered its assistance to the private sector for setting up of these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; State-wise;

(e) whether the Government of Karnataka has invited applications from the private sector for the purpose;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the quantum of power likely to be added to Karnataka on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). A total of 52 irrigation canals and dams based sites as per details in the statement attached, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have been analysed and structured in a few standardised type designs to enhance the techno- economic viability of the schemes under a joint UNDP/world Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP). The project, which is under appraisal by the World Bank, envisages setting up of these schemes through the private and public sector entrepreneurs financed on a commercial basis through the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency under this Ministry.

(e) to (g). The setting up of such power projects with capital outlay of less than Rs. 25 crores being within the competence of State Government the Karnataka Government has sought participation of entrepreneurs for setting up these schemes totalling about 35.7 MW. The matter is under their consideration.

STATEMENT

ANNEXTURE

State-wise Details of Mini Hydel Schemes under Consideration of World Bank Financial Assistance

Sl. No.	State/Scheme	Head (m)	Standard Design Specifications Discharge (cu.m)	Capacity (KW)
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Adanki BC 1	4.25	22.5	2x650
2.	Adanki BC 2	10.00	22.5	2x1250
3.	Guntur BC 1	7.00	22.5	3x1250
4.	Guntur BC 2	10.00	22.5	3x1250
5.	Guntur BC 3	4.25	22.5	2x650
6.	Guntur BC 4	7.00	22.5	2x1250
7.	Lock-In-Sula	10.00	22.5	2x1500
8.	Lower Manair	7.00	22.5	2x1500

Sl. No.	State/Scheme	Head (m)	Standard Design Specifications	
			Discharge (cu.m)	Capacity (KW)
1	2	3	4	5
KARNATAKA				
1.	Attehala	7	7.5	1x350
2.	Anveri	15	7.5	2x650
3.	Brindavan	13	12.0	3x3500
4.	Devrebelekere	13	12.0	1x1000
5.	Harangi	15	12.0	3x1500
6.	Kabini	10	12.0	3x650
7.	Kilara	10	12.0	2x650
8.	Maddur	13	7.5	2x1000
9.	Malaprabha	10	12.0	2x1000
10.	Mudhal	13	7.5	1x1000
11.	Nugu	13	7.5	2x1000
12.	Rajankollur	15	12.0	3x650

Sl. No.	State/Scheme	Head (m)	Standard Design Specifications	
			Discharge (cu.m)	Capacity (KW)
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Shahpur BC 1	7	7.5	3x350
14.	Shahpur BC 2	7	7.5	3x350
15.	Shahpur BC 3	7	7.5	3x350
16.	Shahpur BC 4	7	7.5	3x350
17.	Shahpur BC 5	10	7.5	2x650
18.	Shahpur BC 6	7	7.5	1x350
KERALA				
1.	Kuttiyadi PH1	15	12.0	2x1500
2.	Kuttiyadi PH 2	7	12.0	2x650
3.	Kuttiyadi PH 3	7	12.0	2x650
4.	Peechi I (CBU)	21	10.0	1x1500
5.	Peechi II (RBU)	30	12.0	2x2500

Sl. No.	State/Scheme	Head (m)	Standard Design Specifications	
			Discharge (cu.m)	Capacity (KW)
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Mangalam	10	5.0	1x350
7.	Maniyar	15	22.5	6x2500
TAMIL NADU				
1.	Aliyar	30	5.0	2x1250
2.	Amaravathy	21	12.0	2x1000
3.	Lower Bhavani	15	30.0	2x3500
4.	Peechiparai	10	12.0	2x650
5.	Perunchani	15	7.5	2x650
6.	Sathanur	30	12.0	2x2500
7.	Thirumurthy	13	7.5	3x650
PUNJAB				
1.	Babanpur	3	30.0	2x650

Sl. No.	State/Scheme	Head (m)	Standard Design Specifications	
			Discharge (cu.m)	Capacity (KW)
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Chakbhai	3	30.0	2x650
3.	Chanarthal	3	50.0	4x1000
4.	Chupki	3	30.0	2x650
5.	Dalla	4.25	30.0	2x1000
6.	Dolowal	3	30.0	2x650
7.	Kiia	3	30.0	2x650
8.	Narangwal	3	30.0	3x650
9.	Thablan	3	50.0	6x1000
10.	Tugal	3	22.5	3x350
11.	Salar	3	22.5	2x350
12.	Sidhana	3	12.0	2x350

Source: ESMAP Computations.

Joint Venture with Lazertech India Ltd.

5477. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lazertech (India) Limited a subsidiary of an American Company C.D.E.C. Corporation is setting up a joint venture in India with the Mallaya Group;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accorded approval to this project; and

(d) the details of the other similar foreign proposals by non-resident Indians which are under consideration for according approval during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Proposal for setting up a joint venture in India by an Indian company in collaboration with another Indian company would not require approval of the Government in this Ministry under the foreign investment policy and procedure.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Stenographer Grade 'C' Examination - 1990

5478. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:
SHRI ROSHAN LAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some candidates who appeared in Stenographer Grade 'C' Examination, 1990 conducted by Staff Selection Commission in June 1992 complained to the SSC on June 30, 1992 that SSC selected only a few dictation passages for dictation to the batches who appeared for tests and were repeated in the next batches in the examination;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the UPSC was also observing the same practice in the past for the said examination; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to avoid this practice of repetition of dictation passages in this examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). Some complants have been received regarding repetition of passages in the Stenographers Grade 'C' Examination, 1990 conducted by the Staff Selection Commission in June, 1992. SSC does repeat some passages with a view to ensure uniformity in the standard of passages dictated to the candidates to the extent possible. However, adequate measures are taken to ensure confidentiality of the passages. Similar procedures were in vogue when UPSC was conducting the Grade 'C' Stenographers Examination.

The procedures adopted for Stenography tests conducted by the SSC are under constant review and necessary corrective measures are taken as and when required.

Alleged Payment of Commission for Getting Supply Order by IDPL

5479. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 589 on August 28, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has since enquired into the matter and submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to get the enquiry expedited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Department of Public Enterprises has been requested to expedite the completion of the work.

SSI Units of Delhi

5480. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV:
SHRI KESRI LAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Small Scale Industries units in Delhi suspended and de-registered by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi during each of the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the permanent registrations granted to the SSI Units of Delhi by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi during the above period;

(c) the reasons for negligible permanent registration and bulk de-registration/suspension of SSI Units, in Delhi during the above period and the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) whether such suspension/de-registration of these units has caused unemployment to thousands of people; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Year-wise break-up of SSI units which have been suspended/deregistered during the last three years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:-

Year	*No. of units suspended/ deregistered.*
1989-90	60
1990-91	114
1991-92	166
Total	340

Reasons for suspension/deregistration are as under:-

(i) When the unit violate the terms & conditions of registration; (or)

(ii) When the unit becomes non-furesonal; (or)

(iii) When the unit manufactures "end product" for which it has not obtained prior permission; (or)

(iv) When there is change in the constitution/ownership pattern without prior permission; (or)

(v) When the unit adds machinery and crosses the limit prescribed for the small scale sector; (or)

(vi) When the unit fails to submit six monthly production returns; (or) *(vii) When anything adverse comes to the notice like suppression/misrepresentation of facts at the time of registration.*

(b) The permanent registration given by the Office of the Commissioner of Industries during these three years are as under:-

1989-90	1963
1990-91	938
1991-92	587
Total	2588

(c) SSI registration is purely voluntary and hence there is no legal compulsion for a small scale unit to register itself with the Office of the Commissioner of Industries. Further, many units are not able to meet the locational parameters as set out in the current Master Plan and hence do not qualify for registration.

(d) Since registration of these industries is voluntary, denial of registration does not lead to closure of any industrial unit.

(e) Does not arise.

Wage Revision of Cement Workers

5481. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level meeting was held recently in Madras between cement manufacturers and the representatives of employees to finalise the wage revision of cement workers;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Bipartite Negotiations were held between the representatives of the major Federations of employees and the Cement Manufacturers' Association;

(b) and (c). At the intervention of the Chief Labour Commissioner, Government of India, a settlement has been arrived at on 31st July, 1992.

Effect of Power Disruption in Production of Coal

5482. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent disruptions in power supply have affected the production of coal in the recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The loss of coal production in Coal India Limited during the Year 1991-92 due to power constraints is reported to be 31.30 lakh tonnes.

(c) Power supplies to coal mines is being monitored closely. All efforts are being made to ensure uninterrupted supplies of power to coal mines in order to avoid production loss. Coal India Limited have also been advised to set up small captive power plants at identified locations.

[*Translation*]

Review of working of Central Services Cadre

5483. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to go into the various aspects of the working of Central Services Cadre have submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. The terms of the Committee set up to go into the working of the Central Secretariat Service has been extended upto 30th September 1992.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[*English*]

Industrial Units in Kerala

5484. SHRI THAYAIL JOHN ANJALOSE: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sent some proposals to the Union Government for setting up various industrial units in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals sent during 1991-92 till June 92; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) and (b). Four applications were received from Kerala State Public Sector Undertakings/State Industrial Development Corporation during April, 1991 to June, 1992, for grant of Letters of Intent for setting up of industries in Kerala.

(c) All the four applications have since been disposed of. The parties concerned have been advised to file 'Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda' with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Department of Industrial Development.

Capacity Assessment of SSI Units of Delhi

5485. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the cases of consumption capacity assessments (fresh and renewal) of the SSI Units of Delhi are referred to the Committees of Joint Directors formed by the Directorate of Industries; Delhi against the Liberalisation and self assessment policy of the Union Government announced recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the cases referred to the above Committee are unduly delayed;

(d) whether formation of such Committees lead to heavy corruption and delay in disposal of cases of SSI Unit in Delhi which is against the policy of free hand of the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Where the actual Users' Certificate are required for import/duty exemption and where Capacity Assessment Certificates are required by various authorities, the units submit applications to the Commissioner of Industries, Delhi. The Commissioner of Industries gets these cases examined by an internal committee consisting of Joint Directors of Industries.

(c) The Joint Directors' Committee dealing with assessment of consumption capacity meets once a week and two committees for recommending Durty Concessions meet twice a week and therefore, the question of delay does not arise, except in cases where the requisite information is not made available by the applicant units.

(d) These Committees serve a very useful purpose and ensure uniformity of approach. Besides this, possibility of error of judgement gets minimised in the process. The question of corruption, therefore, does not arise in view of open discussions taking place in these Committees.

(e) Does not arise.

Committee on New Industrial Relations Act

5486. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five member team constituted to review the New Industrial Relations Act has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made; and

(c) the decisions taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The report of the Group of five State Labour Ministers constituted in pursuance of the decision taken by the 40th State Labour Ministers Conference held in February 1992 to examine the areas of disagreement in Ramanujam Committee Report on New Industrial Relations Law with a view to arriving at a consensus, when finalised, is to be placed for consideration by the Indian Labour Conference scheduled to be held in September 1992.

[*Translation*]

Economic and Technical Cooperation with Japan

5487. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation was signed between India and Japan during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Japan has agreed to extend economic assistance to India; and

(d) if so, the assistance likely to be received during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government of Japan has pledged a total assistance of Yen

111.9 billion for 1992-93 at the Consortium Meeting.

Indo-Colombia Joint Ventures

5488. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some joint ventures with Colombia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of Electronic Units

5489. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
PROF. RITA VERMA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places where electronic units are being set up and the items to be produced in these units State-wise; and

(b) the details of the grants assistance being given by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The concerned State Governments or agencies like the State Electronics Development Corporations (SEDCs) provide facilities and promotional incentives for setting up of specific industrial units in the States. The setting up of units is, however, a commercial decision to be taken by the entrepreneurs. The items being produced in the units already set up include Consumer Electronic items; Control Instrumentation and Industrial Electronics; Computers, Software, Communication and Boradcasting equipments, Electronic Components, etc.

The Department of Electronics encourages the setting up of electronic industries throughout the country in all relevant sectors of electronics and gives necessary guidance and approvals, etc. However, DcE does not provide any grant for setting up electronic units.

[Translation]

Contracts awarded to foreigners in Coal Sector

5490. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pelased to state:

(a) the number of contracts awarded to foreigners in coal sector;

(b) the number of contracts which have since been completed and the number of those which are still in force;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the working of these contracts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to award the said contracts to the locals instead of awarding these to the foreigners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The number of contracts awarded to foreign firms in the coal sector during the last two years viz. 1990-91 and 1991-92 is 23.

(b) Out of the above 23 contracts, 8 contracts have since been executed and the balance 15 are on - going contracts.

(c) and (d). The progress of these contracts is closely reviewed from time to time at the Coal Company and Government levels. The progress of these contracts has generally been found to be satisfactory.

(e) For the introduction of new technology and improve production, productivity, safety and higher rate of coal recovery, selective bilateral cooperation is sought from other countries having such expertise. Contracts are awarded to foreign firms after the Govt. It satisfied that the technology and equipment proposed to be imported are not indigenously available and where financial assistance is made available by the collaborating country.

Working of Central Projects in Gujarat

5491. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enquire into the working of those ongoing central projects in Gujarat which have not been completed as per schedule·

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to ensure the early completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES: (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Progress of on-going central sector projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above is monitored on a continuing basis with a view to identifying difficulties, problems etc. resulting or likely to result in time and/or cost overruns.

(b) As per monitoring system of deptt. of Programme Implementation, as on 31st March, 1992, there were 13 delayed central projects as per list attached at annexure-I,each costing Rs. 20 crore and above, in Gujarat, excluding inter-state projects like power transmission lines, oil/gas pipelines, railway lines etc. passing through the state. Of these, one project, namely Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway, is proposed to be reviewed by the Committee of Secretaries shortly.

(c) The projects are being monitored at various levels. In the monthly/quarterly reports brought out by the Deptt. of Programme Implementation the problem areas are highlighted for necessary corrective actions by the concerned agencies.

STATEMENT

List of the delayed central projects in Gujarat, each costing Rs. 20 crore and above on the monitoring system of the Department of Programme Implementation, as on 31st March, 1992.

Sl.No.	*Project*
1.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (NPC)
2.	Spandex Yarn Project, Bharauch (PCL)
3.	Polyester Expansion Project, Bharauch (PCL)
4.	Additional Secondary Processing Facility, Baroda (IOC)
5.	Gas Sweetening Plant - II, Hazira (ONGC)
6.	Kawas Gas Power Project (NTPC)
7.	Kakrapar Transmission Line (NTPC)
8.	Kandla Port - Construction of VII General Cargo Berth.
9.	Ahmedabad - Vadodra Expressway
10.	Vasna-II exchange - Expansion of building & installation of 10K Lines (E-10B Exchange) - Ahmedabad.
11.	Installation of 10K Exchange at textile Market - Surat
12.	Installation of 10K Exchange at Mahidharpur - Surat.
13.	Gandhar Field Development Phase-I (ONGC).

Note: List does not include inter-state projects, like transmission lines, oil/gas pipelines, railway lines etc., passing through the state.

Research Reactors Centres with Collaboration of U.S.A.

5492. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Reactor Centres setup in the country with U.S.A. cooperation;

(b) the amount spent on their installation and the terms and conditions of the agreement signed between the two countries;

(c) whether U.S.A. has expressed its inability to set up any such Reactor in future; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). India has built up its capability in nuclear research at the research reactor centres at BARC and Kalpakkam mainly on its own. However, there have been international cooperation in the early years with several countries including U.S.A. these were mainly in the area of manpower training.

(c)and (d). No, Sir. We have not requested for any help in this matter.

[*English*]

Conversion of R.C.F. into a Co-operative Undertaking

5493. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited into a Co-operative Undertaking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS; (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Welfare Scheme for Chrome-ore and Iron-ore Mines Workers

5494. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce some new schemes for the welfare of chrome-ore and iron-ore mines workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise; and

(c) the approximate number of chrome-ore and iron-ore mines workers are likely to be benefited under the schemes, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) There is no proposal, at present, with the Central Government, to introduce some new schemes for the welfare of chrome-ore and iron-ore mine workers.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Plan Allocation for Hill Areas

5495. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capital plan allocation to the sixth schedule areas are at par with the other hill areas of North-East region including that of Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the comparative figures plan allocation of Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal, Nagaland and hill areas of Assam along with population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES: (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Survey on Beedi Workers

5496. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Beedi workers have been affected by the tuberculosis;

(b) whether the Government have conducted or proposed to conduct any survey in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No. The Central Government has not conducted any All-India Survey and there is no proposal to conduct such survey to find out the incidence of T.B. cases among the beedi workers.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Indian Students in Moscow

5497. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian students were stranded in Moscow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Embassy in Moscow has taken up this matter with Russia;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government have taken any steps for the repatriation of these students; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). According to information available with the Indian Embassy in Moscow, some Indian students have been asked to move out by their respective agency. Of these, 99 were from Nalchik Medical Institute and 19 from the Power Institute, Moscow. In addition, 7 students of the Power Institute have not been allowed to continue their studies as they did not do well in their exams.

It is informally understood that about 70 of the former Nalchik students have left for India.

(c) and (d). Yes, sir. The Embassy of India is in touch with the Russian Ministry of Education which has promised to render all assistance possible but has observed that a solution would be possible only when payments promised by the concerned Indian parties to the Institutes are made.

(e) and (f). Repatriation can be undertaken in respect of those that desire it as per existing regulations and on humanitarian considerations. However, none of the concerned students has so far approached the Indian Embassy for repatriation.

[*Translation*]

Investment by Japanese Companies

5498. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the three big Japanese industrial companies which are interested in increasing their investment in India;

(b) the sector in which these companies intend to increase their investment;

(c) whether these companies have some regional preferences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Many Japanese companies/ investors have shown considerable interest in investments in India. According to recent information, the names of 3 (three) big Japanese industrial companies which have shown their interest in increasing their investment in India are :-

		Sectors Concerned
1.	M/s. Suzuki Motor Co.	Automobile
2.	M/s. Fujitsu Ltd.	Telecom & Computer equipments
3.	M/s. Asahi Glass Ltd.	Glass & ceramics

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Utilisation Capacity of E.C.L.

5499. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited as well as the Department of Coal closely review the utilisation capacity of Eastern Coalfields Limited mines so as to identify the areas of inefficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective steps taken to rectify the shortcomings;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). Coal India Ltd. as well as the Ministry of Coal review the utilisation of mine capacity of ECL. The capacity utilisation as against the mine capacity assessed by Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI) has been 73.13% in 1990-91 and 86.02% in 1991-92 for underground mines and that for opencast mines capacity utilisation had been 55.32% in 1990-91 and 76.55% in 1991-92. For better utilisation of capacity of underground mines, actions have been taken to improve performance of major underground equipment like Longwall powered support faces, Road Headers, Side Discharge Loaders & Load Haul Dumpers. Steps have also been taken to augment sand supply for stowing faces and to improve other supporting services in the mine.

In case of opencast mines, strengthening of Workshop facilities, rehabilitation of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery and improving the servicing facilities by different suppliers have been initiated. Inadequate and erratic power supply in the Eastern Region is a major constraint in improving utilisation of mine capacity. A 20MW coal based Captive Power Plant has been set up in ECL. Ministry of Coal are closely monitoring the situation and taking up with the concerned authorities for corrective action on a regular basis.

Declaration of Persona Non Grata

5500. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the names of the countries which have been asked to call back diplomats/employees of their Mission in India during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): Pakistan and Senegal.

Model Contract Form

5501. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down any service conditions for Indian employees of foreign missions in India by way of Model Contract Form;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all foreign Missions in India have accepted the Model Contract Form; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the Protection of service conditions of Indian employees working in foreign Missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1975, all Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India were provided with a copy of a Model Contract which contained the terms and conditions of employment, which Diplomatic Missions might enter into with their Indian employees in order to ensure that both sides were aware of their rights and obligations. The Model Contract indicated the minimum terms that should be offered to the Indian employees. It was also mentioned that the Missions would be at liberty to offer larger benefits if they so wish by modifying the agreement. In 1988, some changes were made in the Model Contract suggesting a few favorable terms to the benefit of local employees.

(c) and (d). Since the terms and conditions mentioned in the Model Contract are suggestive in nature, the Diplomatic Missions are not obliged to inform the Ministry whether or not they have accepted the Model Contract. However, if any case in which the Missions have not paid the dues of their employees according to Model Contract, is brought to the notice of this Ministry, the concerned Mission is requested to pay them on the basis of the Contract.

[*Translation*]

Prices of Maruti Vehicles

5502. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Maruti vehicles have been reduced recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been an increase in the sale of Maruti vehicles as the result thereof; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the sale has increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE) (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b). With effect from 20.6.92 the prices of Maruti vehicles, except Gypsy, have been reduced as follows:-

Model	*Old Ex-factory price Less Dealer Commission (Rs.)*	*New Ex-factory price Less Dealer Commission (Rs.)*
Maruti-800	1,54,146.00	1,48,593.00
Maruti-800 A/C	1,82,704.00	1,76,191.00
Omni Flat-Roof	1,42,172.00	1,35,861.00
Maruti-1000 STD	3,14,905.00	3,05,689.00
Maruti-1000 A/C	3,46,468.00	3,35,161.00

(c) and (d). The average No. of vehicles for which weekly payment collections were received during the six weeks before and after the price reduction are as follows:-

Model	*Before Price-Reduction*	*After Price Reduction*
Maruti-800	1025	1025
Omni	419	622
Maruti-1000	148	131

Loss in HMT Unit of Ranibagh, U.P.

5503. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether HMT factory of Ranibagh (Uttar Pradesh) is continuously running in loss;

(b) if so, the losses incurred by this factory during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to include this factory in the category of sick units;

(d) whether the Government propose to close down this factory ; and

(e) if not, the schemes proposed to improve the performance of this factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY(DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The losses incurred by watch factory-V, Ranibagh during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	*Rs. in Lakhs (-) loss*
1988-89	(-) 224
1989-90	(-) 360
1990-91	(-) 642

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Efforts are being made to achieve the installed capacity of watches and thereafter increase the same by making marginal investments.

Proposals of Electronic Component Industries Association

5504. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronic Component Industries Association has put forward some proposal to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Electronics Component Industries Association in its representation, dated 31st July, 1992 addressed to the Finance Minister, has requested for excluding the electronic components from the Customs Notification Nos. 60/88 and 97/89. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Space Experiments by Isro

5505. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Space experiments carried out by the I.S.R.O.during the last three years;

(b) the number of successful experiments out of these; and

(c) the total Plan allocations for the Space Research programmes during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Three major space experiments by way of satellite launching have been carried out during the last three years. All the three as follows, have been successful.

Launch on August 29, 1991 and subsequent orbit manoeuvre and operational use of Indian Remote Sensing Statellite-1B (IRS-1B). This satellite has been providing vial inputs for national natural resources survey and management in the areas of agriculture, forestry, mineral resources, ocean resources, landuse, environment, water resources and alround sustainable development of rural economy.

Launch of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) on May 20, 1992 which placed Stretched Rohini Satellite Series-C (SROSS-C) satellite in near earth orbit. The ASLV launch proved several critical launch vehicle systems and the SROSS-C satellite which incorporated two payloads, a Retarding Potential Analyser and a Gamma-Ray Burst experiment, provided valuable scientific data.

Launch of Indian National Satellite (INSAT-2A) on July 10, 1992, its orbit raising, in-orbit manoeuvres, including deployment of various systems, and payload testing. INSAT-2A will provide communication, broadcasting, meteorological observations, disaster warning and distress alert services.

(c) The total tentative plan allocation for the Space Research Programme during the Eighth Plan is Rs. 1804 crores.

[*Translation*]

Review of Projects

5506. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central schemes and projects operating in the States are being reviewed by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the Central schemes and projects whose work have been reviewed during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Central schemes and projects operating in the States are reviewed during the Annual Plan discussions. In addition, the Department of Programme Implementation monitors the progress of implementation of Central Projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above on a continuous basis.

(c) The details of Central projects and schemes whose work had been thus reviewed during the plan discussions are contained in the respective Annual Plan documents (i.e, pertaining to the years, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92). Similarly, details to the Central Projects whose implementation is monitored by the Department of programme Implementation are contained in the Annual Report of the Department. These documents have already been placed in the parliament.

(d) In formulation of the Annual Plans, the results of such reviews and an assessment of what could be achieve during the year in relation to physical and financial targets laid down for the schemes and projects, are taken into account.

[*English*]

Permanent SSI Registrations

5507. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Commissioner of Industries, Delhi do not allow permanent SSI registrations to the units which are running in the non-confirming areas even though the MCD have granted them adhoc industrial municipal licences;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by the Commissioner of Industries, Delhi propose to allow the SSI permanent registrations on the strength of these MCD licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMETN OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RUAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTÂY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KUIEN): (a) As per the policy of Delhi Administration, Commissioner of Industries is allowing permanent SSI registration to units located in non-conforming areas provided they possess adhoc industrial municipal licence under the policy of 1982 (as extended up to 1985) and fulfil other criterial for the SSI registrations.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Manufacture of Light Commercial Air-Craft

5508. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued licences to any company in the private sector for manufacturing light commercial aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the time by which the production of these aircraft is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA ŞAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Project in Bihar

5509. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals regarding Irrigation, Power and Transport Projects in Bihar submitted for the approval of the Union Government during the lat three years;

(b) the number of proposals cleared therefrom; and

(c) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTION ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The projects in these Sectors are submitted by the State Governments direct to the concerned administrative Ministries. After techno-economic feasibilities of the projects are examined and found to be acceptable, the projects are recommended to Planning Commission for investment approval.

(b) During the past three years the following four Irrigation projects have been accorded investment approval:

(i) Panchkkero

(ii) Kansjore

(iii) Bhairwa

(iv) Kesho Reservoir Scheme.

(c) Does not arise, since no project is pending investment clearance in the Planning Commission.

Subsidy on Supply of Coal

5510. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy on the supply of coal under public distribution system has been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the supply of soft coke by Coal companies to States and Union Territories at prices below the cost of production. coal companies continue to supply limited quantities of soft coke to State/Union Territories at prices fixed by Central Govt., which prices are below the cost of production of soft coke.

[*English*]

Abolition of Inspector Raj

5511 SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to abolish "Inspector Raj" and have decided that no inspection should be carried out in factories employing less than 25 workers as reported in the Economic Times dated June 18, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any conference of State Ministers is likely to be called in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the conference is likely to be called?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of th Government to exempt factories employing less than 25 workers from inspections under the Factories Act, 1948.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Indo-Greek Official Level talks

5512. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any official level talks with Greece at New Delhi recently;

(b) if, sir the bilateral and multilateral issues figured in the talks and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Greece had agreed to help India to fight terrorism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Greece were held from 8-10 June, 1992.

(b) Bilateral relations in the economic, commercial consular and cultural fields were discussed./ Multilateral issues on which views were exchanged included European intigration and the situation in the Balkans. The talks resulted in better understanding of each other's concerns and are expected to lead to expansion of cooperation in various areas.

(c) and (d). It has been agreed to explore the possibility of signing an MOU on consular matters, including combating of terrorism.

Sick Fertilizer Units

5513. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
KUMARI PUSHJPA DEVI SINGH:

Will the PRIMIE MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sick fertilizer units as on date and the losses suffered by each of them during the last three years, year-wise.

(b) whether the Government propose to revive these units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI), The Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) and the Projects & Development India Ltd. (PDIL) are the three sick fertilizer public sector undertakings. The year-wise losses suffered by each of these undertakings during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

	FCI	*HFC*	*PDIL*
1989-90	163.90	169.79	19.08
1990-91	167.89	231.45	17.86
1991-92 (Prov.)	179.77	240.31	20.30

(b) to (d). HFC and FCI have given proposals regarding rehabilitation of their various units. Since all these proposals involve heavy budgetary support from Government, no decision has been taken.. To give some relief to HFC and FCI, their subsidy bills are being cleared regularly inspite of budgetary constraints. Some non-plan support has also been provided to these companies. All the three companies have also referred their cases to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) as required under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act.

Central Assistance to Punjab for Land Records

5514. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the funds allocated to Punjab for upgrading land records during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY): Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records, Central assistance of Rs.162.50 lakhs and Rs.165.87 lakhs was sanctioned to Punjab Govt. during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. No Central assistance as yet has been sanctioned in the current financial year.

Technical Development Advisory Group by DGTD

5515. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government through Directorate General of Technical Development (Management Support Section) constituted a Technical Development Advisory Group relating to the field of material handling equipment;

(b) whether some major public sector undertakings are in regular line of business in material handling system;

(c) whether private sector have been preferred over Public Sector in the composition of the said body; and

(d) the criteria adopted for selection of the Chairman of the advisory group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, sir. However, a Technology Development Advisory Group on Technology Trends in Industrial Machinery had been constituted on 16.9.1991 to render advice on the technology thrust to be made in this sector. three sub-groups in the areas of industrial machinery, including one on material handling system, have also been constituted.

(b) Yes; Sir.

(c) No, sir. The Chairman of the sub-group has been nominated after deliberations in the main group on industial machinery, which includes representatives from the public sector also. In turn, the Chairman of the sub-group has nominated the members for the sub-group.

(d) The criteria adopted for nomination of the Chairman of the sub-groups are experience and expertise in the field of material handling system and also availability for heading the sub-group.

Computer Centres in Tamil Nadu

5516. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish more computer centres in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details with locations thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the details of the computer centres already commissioned in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NONCONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) it is proposed to set up National Informatics Centre (NIC) District Informatics Centre at the newly created District Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been estimated on capital infrastructure to establish the above Centre.

(d) In line with its objective to provide computer based services to Central Government Departments, State Governments and District Administrations, NIC has already established Computer Centres in Tamil Nadu as given below:

Location	*Computer installed*
NIC Tamil Nadu State Centre, Ground Floor, Multi Storyed Building, St. Fort George, Madras-600 009.	ND-550 Computer
21 District Informatics Centre in 21 District Headquarters of Tamil Nadu	80386 based Super AT Computer. in each District
Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras	80486 based Computer

Digging of Wells in Orissa

5517. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts covered in Orissa under "Million Wells Scheme";

(b) the time by which the remaining districts are proposed to be covered; and

(c) the machinery set up by the Union Government to ensure that the funds released by the Government to the States are properly utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Million Wells Scheme (MWS), a sub scheme to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), is being implemented in the rural areas of all the districts of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To ensure that JRY funds released by the Government are properly utilised, the scheme is being reviewed continuously by the Central and the State Governments. The review of the programme is done through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports received from the State Governments. Besides, for effective implementation of the programmes, at the instance of the Governments of India, the States have drawn up a schedule of inspection for each supervisory level functionaries at the State/District/Block level to review the qualitative/quantitative aspects of the programme. The Government of India convenes meetings with the State Governments periodically to review the programme with a view to effecting improvement in the quality of implementation. The Govt. of India also organises workshops for the Projects Directors of the District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads to discuss with them the problems in implementation of JRY, so as to take remedial measures as and when necessary.

[*Translation*]

Deaths due to Contaminated Water

5518. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item captioned, "Rashtriya Sahara"(New Delhi Edition) dated June 10, 1992, regarding deaths of fifty children due to drinking of contaminated water in Murena, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of such other incidents occured due to the consumption of contaminated drinking water in the tribal and backward areas of the country during the last three years State-wise; and

(d) the effective measures taken to solve the above problem especially in the backward and tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) as per the report received from the State Government, there has been no death due to drinking of contaminated water in any district of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such inforamtion has been received from any State Government during the last three years

(d) Does not arise.

Quality of Khadi Products

5519. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the products of Khadi and village Industries are losing popularity due to their inferior quality and high prices;

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed in this regard;

(c) whether proper protection is being provided by the Government to the people of backward hill and rural areas attached to this industry; and

(d) if not, the details of the protection being provided to the entrepreneurs attached to this industry in the hill districts of the Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). KVIC has taken measures for boosting up the sales of khadi and village industries products in the country. The steps taken in this regard include improvement of quality of products by introduction of quality control measures such as testing, certification for genuineness, agmarking, ISI specifications and use of brand names, designing and stamping of emblems for KVI products and arrangements for advertisement through radio, TV and newspapers. The sales of KVIC during the last three years have been increasing and during 1990-91 KVIC had registered sales of khadi as well as village industries to the level of Rs 2525.14 crores. The development activities of khadi and village industries are carried out in hill, border, tribal and areas departmentally as well as through small institutions with the main objective of improving the socio-economic conditions of the people living in these areas. They are supplied with improved implements on subsidised basis and KVIC has adopted liberalised pattern of assistance for these areas.

[*English*]

Shooting of Indians in Kuwait

5520. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indians were hit by gunshots fired by unidentified gunmen in Kuwait recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure non-recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been two recent incidents when gunshots were fired at Indian nationals in Kuwait. These are : (i) Four Indian nationals were injured by gunshots fired by unidentified gunmen on July 10, 1992; (ii) Two Indian nationals were hit by gunshots while fishing near Kuwaiti island of Aouha on July 31, 1992.

(c) Indian Embassy personnel extended all possible help to the injured Indian nationals who are now out of danger Additionally, the matter has been taken up officially with Kuwaiti Government in Kuwait as well as through its Embassy in New Delhi.

Talks with Foreign Minister of Pakistan

5521. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minster of State for External Affairs held talks with Foreign Minister of Pakistan at Colombo in connection with the meeting of SAARC Council of Ministers;

(b) if so, the bilateral and multilateral issues figured in the talks and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the issue of resumption of foreign secretary level talks was figured in the talks; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). There was a general discussion on various bilateral and multilateral issues of mutual interest including the question of resumption of Foreign Secretary level talks.

It has since been decided through diplomatic channels that the sixth round of foreign Secretary level talks will be held in New Delhi from 16-19 August, 1992.

Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges

5522. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors, engineers, general graduates and post graduates on the live registers of employment exchanges, State-wise as on 1.4.1992;

(b) whether the number has increased or decreased as compared to 1.4.1991;

(c) the number of those who were found placements through employment exchanges or otherwise and whose names were de-

(d) whether a system of periodical review of the status of those registered has been in force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). State-wise break-up of the number of doctors, engineers, general graduates and post graduates on the live registers of employment exchanges, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, as on 31.12.90 (latest available) is annexed as statement.

As compared to 31.12.89, the number of doctors, engineers, general graduates and post graduates as on 31.1290 increased by 3%, 19% and 12% respectively at all India level.

(c) 1009 doctors, 1560 engineers and 38,368 other graduates and post graduates were placed by the employment exchanges during the year 1990. Information relating to year 1991-92 is not yet compiled.

(d) Survey on the activity status of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchange is carried out from time to time. The last such survey was carried out in 1988.

STATEMENT

Number of Application on Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1990

Sl. No.	StateUnion Territories	Medical Graduates including Post-Graduates	Engineering Graduates Including Post-Graduates	Other Graduates including Post-Graduates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2800	11991	240344
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	63
3.	Assam	201	1152	71435
4.	Bihar	1493	6609	360026
5.	Goa	234	251	7195
6.	Gujarat	643	4813	69549
7.	Haryana	772	503	59998
8.	Himachal Pradesh	177	819	35256
9.	Jammu& Kashmir	17	403	11043
10.	Karnataka	919	14961	117178
11.	Kerala	2252	8361	150657

Sl. No.	*StateUnion Territories*	*Medical Graduates including Post-Graduates*	*Engineering Graduates including Post-Graduates*	*Other Graduates including Post-Graduates*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
12.	Madhya Pradesh	769	4021	235156
13.	Maharashtra	3862	6618	228836
14.	Manipur	61	414	20413
15.	Meghalaya	4	37	1592
16.	Mizoram	2	10	1396
17.	Nagaland	2	89	1169
18.	Orissa	1418	3539	101597
19.	Punjab	584	1298	101745
20.	Rajasthan	2233	3030	135046
21.	Skkim*			
22.	Tamil Nadu	3729	11168	328752
23.	Tripura	11	179	7276

Sl. No.	*StateUnion Territories*	*Medical Graduates including Post-Graduates*	*Engineering Graduates including Post-Graduates*	*Other Graduates including Post-Graduates*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1538	4548	477356
26.	Union Territories			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	131	1665
2.	Chandigarh	760	445	21636
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	6	183
4.	Delhi	3176	1712	210214
5.	Daman & Diu **			
6.	Lakshadweep	7	-	46
7.	Pondicherry	441	513	8544
	C.E.E.			
	Total:	31731	95563	3495509

Note: * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

** Date not maintained.

New Industrial Policy

5523. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to implement some of the major proposals incorporated in the document - New Industrial Policy prepared by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various Ministries have also been consulted about the various proposals included in the document; and

(d) if so, the reactions of the Ministries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT)(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Government decisions incorporated in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both the Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991 have already been implemented. Necessary notifications/ Press Notes for implementing the decisions relating to industrial licensing policy, direct foreign investment upto 51% and foreign technology agreements have already been issued. System for filing information memoranda on new projects exempted from licensing provisions is operating for the last one year. Automatic permission is granted by the RBI for foreign investment upto 51% equity participation and foreign technology agreements within specified parameters for high priority industries. Comprehensive amendments have been carried out in the Monopolies and restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. After amendment of the Sick Industrial Companies (special Provisions) Act, 1985, 33 Public Sector Units have already been referred to BIFR. 8% shares of Government held in 30 Public Sector Units have already been sold. A National Renewal Fund has also been set up as a social security mechanism.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The new Industrial Policy was approved by the Cabinet in consultation with the concerned ministries.

Transfer of Rocket Technology from USA

5524. SHRI SERAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:
SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether US has offered to transfer rocket technology to India under stricter safeguards;

(b) if so, the details of the technology sought;

(c) the nature of the safeguard contemplated; and

(d) the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OR TECHNOLOGY, (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Revenue from Coal Companies

5525. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the profit earned by the Coal India Limited and its associate companies during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the total amount of revenue realised by Government from the Coal India Limited and its associate companies during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(c) details of the cess on Coal and coke collected by the Government, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B NYAMAGOUDA) : (a) Details of profit/loss earned by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary companies during the year 1990-91 are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Company	*1990-91 After Coal Price Retention Account Profit (+)/loss(-)*
Eastern Colfields Ltd.	(-) 42.74
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	(-) 96.27
Central Coalfields Ltd.	(+) 5.26
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	(-) 22.58
Western Coalfields Ltd.	(-) 95.04
South Eastern coalfields Ltd.	(-) 20.79
North East Coalfields/DCC/CIL including Stock-yards	(-) 27.87
CMPDIL	(+) 2.06
Overall CIL	(-) 253.17

The accounts for year 1991-92 are yet to be finalised.

(b) Total amount of Governmental revenue realised from Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary companies on account of Royalty, Cess, Sales Tax etc. for the year 1990-91 comes to Rs. 1134.17 crores and for th year 1991-92 Rs. 1415 crores (provisional).

(c) Details of Statewise cess of Coal and Coke collected during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows:

(Rupees in crores)

States	*1990-91*	*1991-92 (Provisional)*
West Bengal	251.80	287.00
Bihar	427.77	-
M.P.	21.46	-
U.P	-	-
Maharashtra	0.57	-
Orissa	62.80	-
Assam	0.32	0.34

Photo-voltaic Solar Energy Programme

5526. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set apart funds for photo-voltaic solar energy programme for 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main feature of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a comprehensive programme covering research, development, demonstration and utilisation in the area of solar photovoltaics. Research on new solar photovoltaic materials, technologies and systems is supported under the programme. Solar photovoltaic systems such as street lighting units, domestic lights, water pumping systems, battery chargers, community television and lighting etc. are installed, especially in unelectrified and remote areas, under the demonstration and utilisation programme. Small village level power plants in the range of 1-10 kw are also installed in unelectrified villages or hamlets. The demonstration and utilisation programme is implemented with the involvement of the State nodal agencies and electricity boards.

The Central government has made a budget provision of Rs. 9.00 crores for the year 1992-93 for the solar photovoltaic programme, including Rs. 3.75 crores towards research & technology development and Rs. 4.5 crores for demonstration activities.

Allocations for Promotion of solar and Non-Conventional Energy Sources

5527. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme for development of solar and Non-Conventional Energy Sources in various States and particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, details thereof and the amount earmarked for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the amount spend so far scheme-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) For the development of solar and non-conventional energy sources, the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources has taken up nationwide programmes. Status of installation of non-conventional energy systems and devices upto March, 1992 for the country as a whole and in the State of Tamil Nadu is given at Statement 'A'.

(b) Proposed physical targets for the year 1992-93 for the country is given at Statement 'B'. the Ministry of Non-conventional energy Sources provides financial support to different States for the implementation of various programmes, as per the physical targets fixed for each programme. The State Governments may provide extra support for certain programmes in addition to above, out of State sector plan allocations.

For the 8th Five Year Plan Rs.857.00 crores in the Central Sector (Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy sources) and Rs.358.35 crores in the State/UT sector have been allocated for the development and utilisation of non-conventional energy sources.

(c) States of release of funds to various States for extension programmes of non-conventional energy sources are given at Statement 'C'.

STATEMENT "A"

Status of achievements of installation of various types of renewable energy systems and devices.

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Units*	*Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.92*	
			Country	*Tamil Nadu*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	Family size biogas plants	Nos. in lakhs	15.75	1.46
2.	Community/Institutional Biogas Plants	Nos.	820	47
3.	Improved Chulhas	Nos. in lakh	125.00	8.77
4.	Domestic Solar Water Heatubg Systems	Nos.	10,126	1493
5.	Industrial Solar Water Heating Systems	Nos.	4,829	229
6.	Solar Stills	Nos.	9,651	1
7.	Solar Timber Kilns	Nos.	71	-
8.	Solar Air Heaters	Nos.	61	3
9.	Solar Cookers	Nos.	2,27,483	1,304

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.92	
			Country	Tamil Nadu
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Villages Provided with Photovoltaic street lights	Nos.	8100	352
11.	Photovoltaic Water Pumps	Nos.	1191	32
12.	Photovoltaic Power Units	KWP	750	—
13.	Photovoltaic Community lights/TV and community facilities	Nos.	968	18
14.	Photovoltaic Domestic lighting units	Nos.	9050	50
15.	Photovoltaic lanterns	Nos.		108
16.	Wind Pumps	Nos.	2916	677
17.	Wind Farms	MW.	40	22.5
18.	Mini-Micro Hydro	MW	86.53	
19.	Urjagram Energy Surveys	Nos.	1557	118
20.	Urjagram Projects	Nos.	155	4

Sl No	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.92	
			Country	Tamil Nadu
1	2	3	4	5
21	Biomass Energy Plantations	Hectanes	17110	—
22	Biomass Gasifiers/ Stirling Engines	Nos.	1000	42

Proposed Physical Targets for 1992-93

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Targets*
1	*2*	*3*
Dissemination/Extension Programmes		
1.	National Project on Biogas Development (Nos. in lakh)	1.35
2.	National Programme on Improved Chulha (Nos. in lakh)	17.50
3.	Solar Thermal Extension Programme (Area in, 00 m"2)	300
4.	Solar Cooker Programme	
	(a) Urjagram pilot Project (Nos.)	25
	(b) Energy Surveys (Nos.)	100
7.	Energy Plantation (Hectares)	200
8.	Community/Institutional Biogas Plants (Nos.)	50
9.	Biomass Gasifiers/Stirling Engines (KW) Equivalent)	400
10.	Wind Battery Chargers (Nos)	50
12.	Mini-Micro Hydel Power (MW)	9
13.	Biomass Based Cogeneration of Power (MW)	6

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Targets*
1	*2*	*3*
14.	Solar Photovoltaic Power	
	(a) Village level Power Plants (KW)	100
	(b) Street lighting Systems (Nos.)	500
	(c) Domestic Lighting Systems/Lanterns (Nos.)	3000
	(d) Community TV/Community Lighting Systems	30
15.	Alternative Fuels for Surface Trnasportation	
	(a) Battery Operated Vehicles (Nos.)	50
	(b) Alcohol Operated Vehicles (Nos.)	200

STATEMENT "C"

Status of statewise release of funds in respect of various extention programmes of Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources upto 31.3.92

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	*State/U.T. Agency*	*Family Type Biogas Plants*	*Improved Chulhas*	*Solar Thermal Systems*	*Solar Cookers*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2906.14	528.65	136.68	0.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.13	12.25	9.07	0.45
3.	Assam	362.22	94.14	8.29	—
4.	Bihar	958.24	295.11	86.64	0.28
5.	Goa	39.62	40.25	13.77*	0.97*
6.	Gujarat	3614.99	230.12	836.75	16.77
7.	Haryana	730.12	328.61	150.95	2.45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1138.01	312.27	91.46	13.65
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	41.88	125.59	50.42	1.48
10.	Karnataka	2034.22	436.52	205.33	0.45

Sl. No.	*State/U.T. Agency*	*Family Type Biogas Plants*	*Improved Chulhas*	*Solar Thermal Systems*	*Solar Cookers*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
11.	Kerala	607.08	279.62	73.95	1.26
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1124.01	595.92	451.94	117.95
13.	Maharashtra	12610.72	426.80	342.45	26.30
14.	Manipur	22.90	24.14	6.23	0.09
15.	Meghalaya	15.26	15.22	24.08	0.95
16.	Mizoram	40.10	13.81	1.28	0.12
17.	Nagaland	0.59	17.70	0.50	0.09
18.	Orissa	3156.07	256.86	29.26	0.32
19.	Punjab	659.90	337.62	156.91	6.75
20.	Rajasthan	1290.61	570.28	126.87	34.12
21.	Sikkim	35.54	10.83	5.36	0.09
22.	Tamil Nadu	3179.85	480.08	225.78	0.24

Sl. No.	State/U.T. Agency	Family Type Biogas Plants	Improved Chulhas	Solar Thermal Systems	Solar Cookers
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tripura	1.81	7.02	1.25	0.09
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5195.05	913.94	407.37	17.69
25.	West Bengal	1655.84	222.72	67.97	2.79
26.	A & N Islands	2.47	1.46	5.83	0.09
27.	Chandigarh	0.99	10.77	41.19	0.78
28.	D & N Haveli	1.82	0.70	1.29	0.09
29.	Daman & Diu	—	0.08	—	—
30.	Delhi	8.58	82.96	279.62	24.09
31.	Lakshadweep	—	6.32	0.50	0.09
32.	Pondicherry	11.08	7.86	15.07	0.15
33.	Others			72.25	—
		41446.84	6686.22	3926.31	270.72

*Includes both Goa and Daman & Diu.

[*Translation*]

Guidelines for Foreign Collaborations

5528. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the basic guidelines followed while according approval to industrial projects with foreign collaboration in the private sector;

(b) whether the said guidelines had been followed while according approval to various foreign collaborations of the Reliance Industries Limited, Bombay, during the year 1991; and

(c) the details of said collaborators of Reliance Industries Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991, lays down the guidelines for approval of industrial projects with foreign collaboration.,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the year 1991, two approval have been given for foreign technology collaboration to M/s. Reliance Industries Limited as per the details given in the statement.

STATEMENT

Name of the Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Nature of collaboration
1	2	3	4
M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. Bombay	M/s. UOP Processes International, USA	Linear Alkyl Benzene	Technical
M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd., Bombay	M/s. John Brown Engg. and Constructors Ltd. U.K.	Purified Terephtalic Acid	Technical

India Missions in New States of Erstwhile Soviet Union

5529. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the newly independent states of the erstwhile soviet Union where Indian Missions, have been opened and proposed to be opened; and

(b) the names of the newly independent states fo the erstwhile Soviet Union which have opened and propose to open their embassies in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) New Indian embassies have been opened in Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. Also, the consulate General at Tashkent in Uzbekistan has been upgraded to Embassy level. It is proposed to open two new Consulates Central in Russia, at St. petersburg and Vladivostok

(b) The Embassy of the former USSR in New Delhi has now become the Embassy of the Russian Federation. No formal proposals have been received from other Republics of the former USSR regarding the opening of their embassies in India so far, though there are indications that some of the republics will seek diplomatic representation in New Delhi.

[*English*]

Employment Opportunities in Drought Affected Areas of Rajasthan

5530. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request of the Government of Rajasthan for development of permanent means of employment in non-farm sector of chronically drought affected districts of Rajasthan, is pending clearance for a long time; and

(b) if so, when this project is likely to be give clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMETN) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL)

(a) and (b). In the context of drought in 1987-88 and the resultant loss of employment in agricultural sector, Government of Rajasthan submitted a project report to the Government of India for supplementing employment opportunities in the non-farm sectors in Rajasthan, Government of Rajasthan had not included the above mentioned projects in their proposals for the Annual Plan and the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Production and Consumption of Fertilizers

5531. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and the achievements made in producing fertilizers during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the quantity actually consumed in the country during that period;

(b) the target fixed for production of fertilizer during 1992-93 and the quantity produced and consumed during the first six months of the current financial year; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to fill up the gap between the demand and supply of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The targets fixed and the achievements made in production of fertilizers (in terms of nutrients) during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the quantity actually consumed in the country during this period is given below:-

(lakh tonnes)

Production (N+P)				*Consumption (N+P+K)*	
1990-91		*1991-92*		*1990-91*	*1991-92 (Estimated)*
Target	*Actual*	*Target*	*Actual*		
90.75	90.45	100.00	98.63	125.46	130.07

(b) The targets fixed for production of fertilizers during 1992-93 is Rs 104.50 lakh MT in terms of nutrients and the quantity produced form April, 1992 to June, 1992 is 2211 lakh MT of nutrients. The quantity likely to be consumed during kharif-1992 (April, '92 to September' '92) is 65.60 lakh tonnes in terms o nutrients.

(c) To bridge the gap between demand and indigenous production of fertilizers, imoprts fo fertilizers are planned and arranged within the budgetary allocation of foreign exchange.

Sonepur Bazari Project:

5532. SHRI RAM LAKHA SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to non-completion of the Sonepur Bazari opencas project within the stipulated time its cost has increased two and a half times;

(b) if so, the reasons for not completing the said project in time; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to meet this increased cost and the extent to which these efforts have been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Sonepur Bazari project of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. was sanctioned by the Government in July 1985 with a capital investment of Rs. 192.96 crores and a targetted production of 3 million tonnes per annum. The project has been delayed due to constraints in acquiring land and associated rehabilitation problems. After protracted correspondence and discussions with the Government of West Bengal the problem of land acquisition has now been overcome. The rehabilitation of villages is yet to be completed. Revised Cost Estimate of the project has been prepared according to which tentative cost is Rs. 453.91 crores (1991 price base).

[*English*]

Coal to fake Companies

5533. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances have come to the notice of the Government where coal worth crores rupees has been allotted to fake firms and imposters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against such persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c) Coal companies arrange coal supplies to actual users against valid sponsorship issued by the concerned sponsoring authorities. However, under "Liberalized Sales Scheme" of coal India Limited any person can draw upto 1000 tonnes of coal at a time without any sponsorship from specified mines placed under the scheme. Whenever any specific complaints of coal being taken by fake firms etc. posing as actual users are brought to the notice of coal companies, action is taken to investigate the same for taking appropriate action. Recently such actions of unauthorised diversions of coal obtained as actual users have been made punishable under Essential commodities Act.

CBI cases against Coalfields Officers

5534. SHRI MOHAN RAWAJE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the Central Coalfields Limited against whom cases of financial irregularities and mismanagement are being investigated by the Central bureau of Investigation for the last three years;

(b) the number of such officers against whom inquiry by the CBI has since been completed and the action taken against them; and

(c) the details of action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Liberalization of Fertilizer Technology Imports

5535. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to liberalise fertilizer technology imports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The statement of Industrial Policy of 24th July, 1991 states that Indian companies will be free to negotiate the terms of technology transfer with their foreign counterparts according to their own commercial judgement. This applies to fertilizer industry also. Approval by Government of the terms of collaboration will be automatic within certain specified parameters and for others specific approval under the general procedures in force will be required.

Supply of Petro-Based-Items to Fertilizer Industry

5536. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of petro based items together with their quantity provided to fertilizer industry on subsidized rates during each of the lat three years; and

(b) the normal market rates of these inputs at present and the rates at which that are supplied to the fertilizer industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Statement I shows the total quantities of the principal petro-based items used in the fertilizer industry during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (estimated). The basic ceiling selling prices of petro-based items applicable to the fertilizer industry and to the non-fertilizer industry are shown in Statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

Quantities of Principal Petrobased Items used in the Fertiliser Industry

(000 MT)

	1989-90	*1990-91 (Estimated)*	*1991-92*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Natural Gas (000 Standard cubic metres)	4774.2	5298.0	5057.4
Naphtha (000 MT)	2156.0	2407.4	2245.2
Fuel Oil / (000 MT) LSHS	2361.6	2082.3	2554.3

STATEMENT - II

Sl. No.	Product	Unit	Basic Ceiling Selling Prices of Principal Petro-based Items Ex-Storage Point used in the Fertilizer Industry and for Non-Fertilizer Purpose		
			Fertilizer use	Non-Fertilizer use	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Natural Gas	100 m.m.ts	1550 + Royalty (at land (10%) fall point)	Same as for fertiliser use.	
2.	Naphtha				
	(a)	as feed stock	Rs. /MT	2725.68	4415.13
	(b)	as fuel	Rs./MT	2725.68	4415.13
3.	LSHS:				
	(a)	feed stock	Rs. /MT	1854.47	3806.97
	(b)	as fuel	Rs. /MT	1854.47	3806.97
4.	FO:				
	(a)	as feed stock	Rs./ KL	1815.33	3865.89

Sl. No.	*Product*	*Unit*	*Basic Ceiling Selling Prices of Principal Petro-based Items Ex-Storage Point used in the Fertilizer Industry and for Non-Fertilizer Purpose*	
			Fertilizer use	*Non-Fertilizer use*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
	(b) as fuel	Rs./KL	1815.33	3865.89

Notes:(i) Basic ceiling selling prices of all items except natureal gas are exclusive of excise duty. There is no excise duty on natural gas.

(2) Rates of duty on Naphtha, LSHS and FO depend upon end use, and are given in the Annexture.

(3)In the case of natural gas, the basic price for the North Eastern Region is Rs. 1000 per 1000 cubic metres with a further discount upto Rs. 400 per 1000 cubic metres on a case-to-case basis.

Annexure to the Statement - II

Product/ End Use	*Unit*	*Excise duty being recovered from customer (in Rs.)*
1	*2*	*3*
NAPHTHA		
- In the manufacture of fertilizer, ammonia and heavy water	MT	6.34
- For use as fuel for genration of power in specified units	MT	864.51
- For use in the manufacture of petrochemicals, pentanes & heptanes	MT	86.45
- For use by M/s. Bhilai Steel Plant	MT	1620.95
- For effluent treatment to control water pollution	MT	37.82
- General	MT	3247.48
FURNACE OIL		
- General	KL	125.82
- As feed-stock in the manufacture of fertilizers	KL	-

Product/ End Use	*Unit*	*Excise duty being recovered from customer (in Rs.)*
1	*2*	*3*
- Otherwise than as feed stock in the manufacture of fertilizers	KL	63.45
- In the manufacture of iron ore pellets for export	KL	21.88
- SPICTuticorin in the manufacture of synthesis gas supplied t heavy water'plant	KL	63.45
- Supply to coastal bunkers	KL	5.15
LSHS:		
- Use in Steel Plants	MT	136.71
- As fuel in a refinery	MT	-
- As fuel for generating electricity	MT	-
- As feed-stock in the manufacture of fertilizers	MT	-
- Otherwise than as feed-stock in the manufacture of fertilizers	MT	70.00
- General	MT	154.50

Fast Breader Reactor, Kalpakkam

5537. SHRI GEORCE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for setting up of a 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breader Reactor (PFBR) at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam;

(b) if so, whether the reactor is facing any problem; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) There is a proposal to set up a 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder.

(b) and (c). Reactor (PFBR) at Kalpakkam adjacent to the Madras Atomic Power and Station. The design and development work as well as the studies for the precise location of the reactor keeping in view the Geological Survey reports of the area is progressing steadily. To reactor project is yet to be funded before starting of construction work.

[*Translation*]

New Industries in M.P.

5538. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new industries set up in Madhya Pradesh after the declaration of new industrial policy; and

(b) the number of industries set up in the State with foreign assistance/collaborations during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTR¥ (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) After the announcement of the New Industrial Policy, till the end of June, 1992, 22 Letters of Intent and 3 Industrial Licences have been granted for setting up industries in Madhya Pradesh. In addition, 468 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda have been filed for setting up industries in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Approvals for foreign collaborations generally do not indicate location of the projects to be set up under the collaboration and accordingly details of foreign collaboration approvals specific to a State are not centrally maintained.

Flowers Business as Industry

5539. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give the status of industry to the flowers business;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). does not arise.

[*English*]

Search of Residences of Officials

5540. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of All India Services Officials whose residence/offices were searched during 1991-92 till date by the CBI, year-wise;

(b) the number of officials who were prosecuted, year-wise; and

(c) the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of All India Services Officials whose residence/ offices were searched during 1991-92 till date by the CBI, is as follows:

1991	-	4
1992	-	1

(b) and (c). CBI has registered cases against erring officials and law will take its own course.

Regional Office of PF Commissioner at Nizamabad and Warangal

5541. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a new zonal/Sub-Regional Offices fo the Provident Fund Commissioner at Nizamabad and Warangal Exclusively for Beedi workers of Nizamabad, Adilabad, Medak, Karimnagar and Warangal districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to open new zonal/ Sub-Regional Offices exclusively for beedi workers. Employees' fund Provident/Offices cater to all categories of workers within their jurisdiction.

One sub-Regional Office of the Employees' provident Fund Organisation is already functioning at Warangal.

Merchant Bankers in Public Sector Undertakings.

5542. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to ask the public sector undertakings to appoint Merchant Bankers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE): (a) and (b). Government have appointed a Committee to suggest various modalities of further sale of shares of public sector undertakings. Final report of the Committee is awaited.

[*Translation*]

Retrenchment of Labourers

5543. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether labourers retrenchment is aprehanded due to the existing industrial policy;

(b) if so, the percentage of retrenchment of the labourers likely to occur; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to reinstate these retrenched labourers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The existing industrial policy does not per se emvisage retrenchment of workers. To provide social safety net to the workers who may be effected by the new industrial policy, the National Renewal Fund has been set up which will not merely provide ameliorative measures for the workers affected in the course of technical change but, more importantly provide retraining to them so that they are in a position to remain active productive partners in the process of modernisation.

[*English*]

Food Irradiation

5544. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any legislation to control food irradiation is being considered;

(b) whether the Bhabha Atomatic Research Centre has developed technology to control food irradiation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the technology is likely to be passed on to the users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules, 1990 have already been published in the Gazette of India dated March 2, 1991 for the control of food irradiation. The ministry of health and Family Welfare are in the process of notifying the amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 to enable domestic consumption of irradiated food.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has standardised irradiation technology for the preservation of perishable food items.

(c) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has standardised irradiation technology for the preservation of perishable agricultural commodities, which are economically important to this country such as potatoes, onions wheat and other cereal products, pulses, tropitcal fruits, spices and fish as well. The technology will be passed on to the users after the publication of amendments of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Land Reforms Proposal from West Bengal

5545. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has moved the Central Government for the inclusion of certain Land Reforms Acts in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A proposal for inclusion of the following seven land reforms laws in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution has been received from the Government of West Bengal:-

1. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1981.

2. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1980.

3. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1986.

4. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Act, 1986.

5. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1989.

6. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1990; and

7. The West Bengal Land Reforms Tribunal Act, 1991.

The proposal alongwith proposals received from various other States is being examined.

Modernisation of Cement and Tyre Companies

5546. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have evolved a new mechanism by which cement and tyre companies are likely to modernise their plants;

(b) if so, wheth any proposal in this regard has been prepared;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the increase in their productive capacity and the total amount likely to be spent on such modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). As far as the item Cement is concerned, encouragement is given for conversion of wet process plants into dry process based on precalcinator technology and using new improved machines. cement Industry in the large sector has invested about Rs. 2,600 crores during the period 1982-83 to 1991-92 on modernisation and related expansion programmes and the installed capacity has increased from 28 million tonnes to 61 million tonnes.

As far as tyre industry is concerned, Government has decided to modernise the Tyre Division of Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. by investing an amount of Rs. 66.71 crores for augmenting its derated capacity to 5 lakh number of tyres and tubes per annum. The modernisation project is based on most modern and sophisticated foreign know-how.

Japanese Investment in Public Sector

5547. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total aid received from Japan during the year 1991-92;

(b) the estimated Japanese investments in the private sector during 1992-93;

(c) the areas where the Japanese investment in proposed; and

(d) the estimated Japanese aid for public sector during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance to Sick Units

5548. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some requests have been made to the Government to give more financial advances from various financial institutions to industrial units which are becoming sick;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action on these requests so far;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Inquiry into C.S.I.R. Funds

5549. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government have completed inquiry regarding bungling in the funds of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, the action being taken against the guilty persons; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The investigation team, constituted to look into the complaint alleging certain financial irregularities at the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (a constituent laboratory of CSIR), is in the process of submitting its report to facilitate further appropriate action in the matter.

[*English*]

New Industries in Punjab

5550. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and types of new industries registered in Punjab after the announcement of the new industrial policy; and

(b) the number of industries registered for foreign collaboration in Punjab during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There is no scheme of registration of new industries under the New Industrial Policy. However, 454 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum have been filed for locating industries in Punjab till 30.6.1992. Industries for which these memoranda have been filed include metallurgical industries, Food Processing industries, vegetable Oil & Vanaspati, Textile and Chemicals etc.

(b) Approvals for foreign collaboration generally do not indicate location of the projects to be set up under the collaboration and accordingly details of foreign collaboration approvals specific to a State are not centrally maintained.

National Wage Policy/Commission

5551. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for the National Wage Policy/Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate/introduce any such policy/Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Government are not aware of any specific demand having been made recently.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Presently, no such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Coal Based Industries in Orissa

5552. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted to the Union Government any proposal to set up coal based units in Dhenkanal district; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to clear those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production/Profit by HMT Kalamassery

5553. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production made by the HMT unit of Kalamassery during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the profits made by this unit during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(c) the target fixed by this Unit for production during 1992-93; and

(d) the extent to which this target has been achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The details of production and profit of HMT-IV Kalamassery during the last three years are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Production	Profit (+)/ Loss ( )
1989-90	5161	(-) 280
1990-91	6208	265
1991-92	7789	844

(c) The production target for this unit for 1992-93 is Rs. 8713 lakh.

(d) Achievement upto July 31, 1992 is Rs. 1382 lakh.

Non Publication Of Gazette Notification

5554. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state.

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem regarding non-publication of Gazette Notification on ban on LTTE by a Sri Lankan Modia Group as appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated June 12, 1992;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the government to publish the notification in Sri Lankar newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, The Government's attention has been drawn to the said news-item regarding the Lake House Group of newspapers in Sri Lanka having gone back on its earlier commitment to publish the Gazette Notification declaring LTTE as an unlawful association under the Unlawful Associattion (Prevention) Act, 1967. The Government expressed regret at this decision of the Lake House Group as well as to the Foreign Office of Sri Lanka.

(c) The notification was subsequently got published in other Sri Lankan newspapers, namely, 'The Island' (English) and 'Virakesari' (Tamil) on 11th June, 1992.

Antarctica Expeditions

5555. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on sending the various Antarctica expeditions;

(b) the manner in which the data produced by them in the various spheres after their research work during their stay there processed so far from the various strategic viewpoints;

(c) the time by which the last expedition likely to return; and

(d) whether the last expedition have sent any data and if so, whether it differs from that gathered by the earlier expeditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN GALAM): (a) Eleven Indian Scientific Expeditions have been sent to Antarctica so far, and total expenditure incurred so far is about Rs. 83.75 crores.

(b) Department of Ocean Development is a coordinating agency for launching the expeditions. The research work is carried out by major participating organizations such as Geological Survey of India, National Institute of Oceanography, National Physical Laboratory, India Meteorological Department, Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, National Geophysical Research Institute and more recently, All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Survey of India. The data collected by the organizations is processed in their laboratories. On the basis of the feedback received from these laboratories, this Department has drawn up a framework for a long term policy for Antarctic research, taking into account India's geopolitical interests and international environmental obligations.

(c) The eleventh Indian scientific expedition returned to India on 24th March, 92, leaving behind a winter team of 26 persons at the Indian Station Maitri.

(d) The results of the data collected in the last expedition are being analysed by the laboratories as mentioned in paragraph (b).

Transfer of Rocket Technology

5556. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state.

(a) whether Russia has proposed to set up a joint Commission to conduct urgent talks with India and U.S. to resolve the controversial rocket engine issue; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir, There is no formal proposal from the Government of Russia on the setting up of such a Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Atomic Power Regulation Authority

5557. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have set up an Atomic Power Regulation Authority to oversee security aspects in various atomic power plants and reactors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Government has set up the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) to oversee the safety aspects of not only atomic power plants and reactors, but also the use of radiation sources in the country, in general.

(b) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) was constituted on 15th November 1983 under Section 27 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to carry out certain regulatory and safety functions under Section 16, 17 and 23 of the Act.

The main functions of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board are as follows:

(i) Formulation and enforcement of rules and regulations under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 for radiation safety in the country and under the Factories Act 1948 for industrial safety in the units operated by Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

(ii) Development of safety codes, guides and standards for the siting, design, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of various types of plants in the nuclear fuel cycle in respect of both radiological safety and industrial safety.

(iii) Ensuring compliance by installations operated by the DAE and those outside DAE of safety codes and standards.

(iv) Prescription of limits of radiation exposures, radioactive releases and releases of conventional pollutants.

(v) Review of all operational aspects of radiation installations and review and approval of emergency preparedness plans.

(vi) Promotion and funding of research and development efforts in radiation and industrial safety areas.

(vii) Review and approve the training programmes, qualification and licensing policies for personnel by the projects and plants and prescription of appropriate syllabi.

(viii) Keeping the public informed on major issues of radiological safety significance.

[*English*]

Political Status to Majority in South Africa

5558. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by India through diplomatic and international modes of persuasion to secure full Human Rights and proper political status to the black majority in South Africa;

(b) the results achieved so far;

(c) whether India has raised at the UN the issue of continuing violence in South Africa;

(d) if so, whether any demand was made for conducting a complete and fair enquiry in the matter; and

(e) if so, the response of other member countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (e). India has been in the forefront of the struggle against apartheid ever since Mahatma Gandhi started his Satyagraha Movement in South Africa a century age. India was the first country to sever trade relations with Preoria in 1946 in protest against its racial policies. India was also the first country to inscribe the issue of apartheid on the agenda of the United Nations and was influential in the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Over the years, we have given considerable material, moral and political support to the anti-apartheid movement in general and the ANC in particular.

India has deplored the recent spate of violence in South Africa and has expressed sorrow and grief over the senseless killings (at Boipatong on June 17,92). We have also strongly urged the creation of conditions that will enable an early resumption of negotiations for full democracy.

India also supported the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) initiative for the convening of the United Nations Security Council to debate on the situation in South Africa. Our delegation played a crucial role in bringing about consensus on the UNSC resolution on South Africa, which was passed unanimously on July 16,92. Throughout the debate on the South African situation in the Security Council, our delegation to the UN was in constant touch with Mr. Nelson Mandela himself. India welcomed the decision to send a UN Special Representative to South Africa to recommend measures to bring about an end to violence and to restore the process of negotiations for a democratic non-racial and undivided South Africa to come into being as early as possible.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Good Quality Coal at Cheap Rates

5559. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI RAM BADAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Awwal Darje Ka Lakhon Tonne Koyala Saste Mein Bechne Ke Sajish" appearing in daily 'Jansatta' dated July 14, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of deficiencies have been noticed in the new coal distribution policy; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been reported in the news item that Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) are trying to sell superior grades of coal at cheaper rates. It is also alleged that the grades of coal to be sold have deliberately been down-graded for selling the same under Liberalised Sale Scheme. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) have denied these allegations. According to them, coal is sold at prices notified by the Government for different grades and sizes etc. Offer of coal under Liberalised Sale Scheme has been made in respect of wide range of grades and sizes of coal from different coalfields in accordance with the stock liquidation scheme formulated by them.

(c) and (d). Distribution Policy for coal has to undergo changes to adjust to the changing patterns of demand and supply. The distribution policy is reviewed from time to time and corrective actions are taken wherever necessary in order to maximise consumer satisfaction.

[*English*]

Electronic Technology Parks in Haryana

5560. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any request from the Government of Haryana to establish Electronic Technology Parks in Ballabhgarh, Palwal and Faridabad; and

(b) if so, the time by which these parks are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). There is no proposal from the government of Haryana to establish Electronic Hardware Technology Parks. However, a proposal for establishing a framework scheme for setting up Electronic Hardware Technology Parks in different parts of the country is under consideration of the Government. When the said scheme is finalised, Government of Haryana will also be able to set up such Parks.

Budgetary Resources By Public Sector Undertakings

5561. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the Central Public Sector Undertakings to raise extra budgetary resources through convertible debentures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by public sector undertakings in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). In keeping with the need to reduce budget support towards financeing plan outlays, the Central Public Enterprises have been advised to rely more on internal and extra budgetary resources, including convertible/non-convertible bonds/debentures. As per the budget estimates for 1992-93, the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the resources to be raised by the Central Public Enterprises through bonds/debetures amount to Rs. 6058.10 crores. In pursuance of this policy a number of Public Sector Undertakings have submitted proposals for additional resource mobilisation through bonds/debentures. These proposals are under consideration by the respective administrative Ministries/Departments in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

[*Translation*]

Delicensing of Consumer Goods

5562. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to delicence the consumer goods industry; and

(b) if so, the time by which a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). A majority of the industries falling under consumer goods sector are already delicensed except motor cars, white goods and certain entertainment electronics items.

Assistance to Technical Research Projects

5563. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical research projects sanctioned during the last three years and the number of projects in respect of which inter-departmental evaluation has since been done;

(b) the criteria followed while undertaking the evaluation; and

(c) the percentage of projects patented and the percentage of projects in case of which technology transfer was done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Production of Fertilizer and Grant of Subsidy

5564. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of fertilizers during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the total subsidy paid to the manufacturers based on the volume of production during the above two years separately;

(c) the total subsidy paid to the user based on the volume of consumption during the same periods separately; and

(d) the anticipated production of fertilizers during 1992-93 and the estimated subsidy to the producer and the consumer separately during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The total production of fertilizers in the country (in terms of material) during 1990-91 and 1991-92 was 222.21 lakh MT and 233.08 lakh MT, respectively.

(b) Subsidy is paid on the quantities despatched and not on production. As such, the total subsidy paid to the indigenous manufacturers during 1990-91 and 1991-92 was Rs. 3729.73 crore and Rs. 3500 crore, respectively.

(c) the subsidy is being paid to the manufacturers and not to the users. However, during 1991-92 a special scheme was implemented by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to compensate the small and marginal farmers against the increase in the consumer prices of fertilizers, for which a budgetary allocation of Rs. 405 crores was made.

(d) The anticipated production of fertilizers during the current financial year 1992-93 is 247.57 lakh MT. An amount of Rs. 6272 crores has been estimated as the requirement for subsidy to be paid to the producers during the same period, including the carried over balance of the previous year.

Non-Payment of Dues to Drug Companies for Items Exported To USSR

5565. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drug Companies have been deprived of their payments on goods exported to erstwhile U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS. (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Reserve Bank of India was constrained to hold in abeyance operations of the accounts in India of the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of USSR. Consequently, reimbursement of payments to exporters was stopped on 27.12.1991.

(b) The following arrangements have been subsequently worked out in order to facilitate payments. In respect of trade commitments already made by Indian exporters, the Reserve Bank of India has agreed to settle the replenishment claims from authorised dealers in India, maintaining the accounts of the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of USSR, in respect of (i) goods shipped upto 31st December, 1991; (ii) goods shipped after 31st December, 1991 but not later than 31st March, 1992, against Letters of Credit already opened by banks in the erstwhile Soviet Union and advised to the Indian exporters upto 31st December, 1991 and (iii) payment due to Indian project exporters upto 31st December, 1991 and duly certified for payment by the employers.

Foreign Investment in Public Sector Enterprises

5566. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment by foreign parties in each of the public sector enterprises in the form of equity capital and loans as on March 31, 1991 and March 31, 1992;

(b) the expected foreign investment during the year 1992-93; and

(c) the steps proposed to attract more foreign equity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

All India Service Personnel In Autonomous Bodies

5567. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing rules for appointing/transferring Central Cadre personnel like IAS, IPS, IFS etc. to those Autonomous bodies which are constituted under certain provisions of the Constitution;

(b) whether the same is being applied to the Autonomous Distt. Councils of Assam which are constituted under the Sixth schedule of the Constitution;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) In accordance with Rule 6 (2) of the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954-a cadre officer may also be deputed for service under:

(i) a company, association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not, which is wholly or substantially owned or controlled by a State Government, a Municipal Corporation or a Local Body, by the State Government on whose cadre he is borne; and

(ii) an international organisation, an autonomous body not controlled by the Government, or a private body; by the central government in consultation with the State Government on whose cadre he is borne;

Provided that no cadre officer shall be deputed to any organisation or body of the type referred to in item (ii), except with his consent.

The provisions are similar under rule 6 (2) of Indian Forest Service Cadre Rules except that they do not envisage deputation to a private body.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House

[*Translation*]

Generation of Solar Energy In Uttar Pradesh

5568. MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any special scheme for generating solar energy in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the number of villages which have been covered under the said scheme in hill districts of the State especially Pauri and Chamoli and the total provision made for this purpose; and

(d) the time by which solar energy facility is likely to be made available in these villages included in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been implementing a countrywide programme for the demonstration and utilisation of solar photovoltaic systems which generate electricity from sunlight. In addition, a solar thermal extension programme and a solar cooker programme are being implemented to promote the use of solar thermal devices. Uttar Pradesh is covered by all these programmes. The programmes are being implemented through the Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency of the State.

Photovoltaic systems for applications such as street lights, domestic lights, community television, water pumping, etc. are being installed especially in unelectrified villages/hamlets Small village level power plants in the range of 1-10 kw are also being set up in unelectrified villages. Solar thermal devices such as water heaters, solar timber kiln, solar air heaters, solar stills and solar cookers are made available to the users, as part of solar thermal programme.

(c) and (d). Most of the solar thermal devices installed in Uttar Pradesh are in urban and semi-urban areas. Photovoltaic street lighting systems have been installed in over 305 villages/hamlets in various districts of the State including hilly districts.

Village level solar power plants have been installed in 24 villages in different districts, out of which 9 villages are in hilly districts, including the village Kumaldi in Pauri district and Auli in Chamoli district. The Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency of U.P. proposes to instal solar plants in 10 more villages in hilly districts during 1992-93. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose by the State Government.

[*English*]

Inquiry into Braithwaite and Company Limited

5569. SHRI MONORANJAN SUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the alleged corruption in Braithwaite and Company Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the complaints received in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct any inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). No complaint has been received by the Government about alleged corruption in Braithwaite & Company Limited. However, it is reported that certain cases are being enquired into/investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation.

[*Translation*]

Unauthorised Allocation of Coal

5570. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6545 pm 8.4.92 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the unauthorised allocation of coal by the Eastern Coalfields Limited has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Mistakes and Omissions in Annual Accounts of Government Companies

5571. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General has pointed out significant mistakes and omissions in the 1989-90 annual accounts of 85 Government Companies involving under-statement and over-statement of profits and losses to the tune of Rs. 1,020.94 crores according to its 191 report;

(b) whether the C & AG had also detected defects and deficiencies in the accounts of 53 companies involving a total amount of Rs. 575.88 crores during the previous year;

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken to rectify the defects and deficiencies;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (b). As per the Union Government Report No. 2 (Commercial) of 1991 of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, out of 76 Companies during 1988-89 and 94 Companies during 1989-90, significant mistakes/omissions were noticed in 53 and 85 Companies respectively. these significant defects/ deficiencies noticed during audit of annual accounts of these companies had resulted in under statement/overstatement of Profits/losses as indicated in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) to (e). The Position emerged out of rectification of defects and deficiencies is given in Statement-II enclosed.

STATEMENT - I

Sl. No.	*Classification of audit observations*	*No. of companies in which audit observation were made*		*Net financial effect (Rs. in crores)*	
		1988-89	*1989-90*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Overstatement of Profit	23	36	81.49	55.91
2.	Overstatement of loss	3	4	4.19	1.30
3.	Understatement of Profit	1	7	0.52	6.56
4.	Understatement of loss	18	29	100.87	130.23
5.	Misc observations affecting final accounts.				
	(i) Overstatement Understatement of assets/ liabilities	10	16	59.95	89.10
	(ii)Observations/other mistakes	11	25	328.86	737.84

STATEMENT - II

		Government Companies	
Sl. No.		1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4
1	.No. of companies whose accounts were selected for review	194	194
2.	Companies which revised their accounts and consequently 'NIL" comments were issued.	37	39
3.	Companies which partly revised their accounts and carried comments for which no accounting adjustments were made.	7	8
4.	Companies which did not carry out adjustments and carried full comments.	31	46
5.	No. of Companies in respect of which no comments were required to be made.	119	101

Joint Ventures with Netherlands

5572. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any joint ventures with Netherlands during the years 1991 and 1992 so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a great scope for further expansion of joint ventures between the two countries;

(d) if so, the possibility explored in this regard; and

(e) the programme drawn up in this regard for the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The details of proposals of foreign collaboration including proposals for foreign investments approved between the enterprises of India and Netherlands during the years 1991 and 1992 are as under:-

(i)	Period		*1991*	*1992*
(ii)	Total number of foreign collaboration approvals	:	50	37
(iii)	Number of foreign collaboration approvals involving foreign investment	:	25	11
(iv)	Total amount of foreign investment approved.	:	Rs. 55.93 crores	Rs. 11.34 crores

(c) Number of joint collaboration involving foreign equity approved between the enterprises of the two countries in 1991 was more than 4 times the number of collaborations approved in 1990 (25 as against 6). this indicates scope for further expansion of collaborations between the enterprises of the two countries.

(d) and (e). Various policy initiatives detailed in statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991 are aimed at attracting foreign investment and technology transfer through mutual cooperation between the enterprises of India and other countries including Netherlands.

Import O Fertilizer

5573. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the import of fertilizer during Eighth Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the import bill for fertilizer expected in the above plan period; and

(c) the countries from which fertilizer is proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The import of fertilizers is arranged by the Government to meet the gap between estimated consumption and indigenous supply, which includes opening stock at the commencement of the year and the production during the year. The import requirement during a year is also reviewed from time to time keeping in view the trend in consumption and, if necessary, mid-term corrections are made. the actual imports of fertilizers in a year would depend upon a number of factors including pattern and progress of monsoon, indigenous production and availability of foreign exchange. the import bill for fertilizers during a particular year would depend upon the quantity of various types of fertilizers imported and their prevailing international prices.

(c) At present the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC), which is the canalising agency for finished fertilizers, arranges imports on the basis of tenders. The sources from which imports would be made by them would depend upon the results of the tenders floated by them from time to time.

Disinvestment In Public Sector Undertakings

5574. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the findings of the Janakiraman Committee, the government Propose to review the disinvesment Policy in respect of public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Government have appointed a Committee to suggest various alternative modalities for future disinvestments in the public sector undertakings. Final report of the Committee is awaited.

Shares of PSUs

5575. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Propose to evaluate the shares of public sector undertakings which are offered to mutual funds and investment institution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Government have set up a committee to suggest various modalities of further sale of shares of Public Sector undertakings. The Committee is also expected to evaluate the shares already sold during 1991-92. Final report of the Committee is awaited.

Computer Training Schools

5576. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Union Government for setting up of computer training schools in the country;

(b) the number of such schools established in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of such schools proposed to be established during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Government of India have no proposal to set up computer training schools in the country. However, the Government of India, Department of Electronics vide Resolution dated 16th August, 1990 announced a scheme under which private sector computer training institutes meeting the defined quality and service standards are given accreditation for conducting certain specified levels of courses viz, 'O' (foundation), 'A' (advanced diploma), 'B' (graduate) and 'C' (post-graduate).

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Supply of Under Weight Essential Commodities to FPS in Delhi

5577. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that Sugar, Rice, Wheat and other commodities supplied to Fair Price Shops in Delhi are excessively under weight;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check such malpractices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Some cases of variation in weight of Specified Food Articles supplied to Fair Price Shops are reported occasionally.

(b) Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation received 161 complaints during last 3 years.

(c) In case of wheat and rice, bag to bag weighment is done by F.C.I. In case of Sugar, the stocks are issued on standard weight basis. Sometimes minor shortages occur in the process of handling of bags or due to leakage from torn bags. They are made good by F.C.I. as per laid down procedures.

Detection of Hepatitis-B Virus

5578. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Immunology has recently developed some highly accurate procedures for the detection of hepatitis-B Virus;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the advantages of said test procedures;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce this test in all blood banks of the country to screen blood so as to ward off diseases occurring as a result of infectious blood transfusion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The procedure consists of an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay using monoclonal antibodies developed at NII. The NII test has high level of sensitivity and specificity, comparable to the testing kits commercially available in Indian market through imports.

(c) and (d). The technology for production of the above kit has been transferred to a leading Pharmaceutical Company in India for manufacturing and marketing. However, necessary clearance from the Drug Controller of India is to be obtained before the kit can be marketed.

Scarcity of Fertilisers in Orissa

5579. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been severe scarcity of Urea and Super Phosphate fertilisers in Orissa;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the availability of fertilisers in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). Availability of Urea has been slightly affected in Orissa due to loss of production in Talcher unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India. The shortfall is however being met from imports. Availability of single Super Phosphate has been affected on account of the set-back to production in this sector. To match the requirement of phosphate in the Orissa State, additional supplies of Dia Ammonium Phosphate and other complex fertilisers are being made.

Study On Separation of Hydrocarbons

5580. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies on the separation of hydrocarbons using liquid membranes have been initiated for the first time by the Indian

Institute o Petroleum at Dehradun; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun has been studying the possibility of replacing the Conventional Solvent Extraction Process for hydrocarbon separation by the Liquid Membrane Separation Process (LMSP). Experimental work has been directed towards application of LMSP for:

1. removal of aromatic hydrocarbons from virgin naphtha to obtain low aromatic haphtha suitable for production of fertilizers, and
2. separation of undesirable aromatics from kerosene to obtain aviation or superior grade kerosene.

The results of the studies have demonstrated that using indigenously available surfactants (materials for forming liquid membranes) it is possible to dearomatize virgin naphtha containing 26% aromatics to naphtha with less than 10% aromatics and aviation grade kerosene with less than 20% aromatics at aubient temperatures in a single stage.

Availability of Transponders

5581. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the lease agreement for several transponders belonging to Arabsat which India has entered into and its financial implications;

(b) whether with the sudden spurt in the transponder availability from INSAT-2A, recently launched coupled with the technical capability acquired as a result thereof, India will consider terminating the lease agreement with Arabsat and also drop its plan to hire Asiasat transponders from the Star TV; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) ARABSAT is a consortium of Arab countries. The ARABSAT satellites are meant primarily for providing communication services to its member countries. The lease of ARABSAT transponders to India is on a premptible basis which means that the requirements of the ARABSAT countries would have the priority.

The agreement between Government of India and ARABSAT Organisation is a commercial one for the lease of 12 (twelve) C-Band Transponders. The lease provides backup to essential services and augments INSAT System capacity. The lease charges are at the rate of US$ 0.8 million per transponder per year.

(b) and (c). The question of having lease arrangements with foreign satellite systems for augmentation and back-up to INSAT System is under continuous examination in the light of the availability of transponder capacity in the INSAT-1 and 2 systems.

12.00 hrs.

RE. SHARES SCANDAL

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the Hon. Prime Minister should give an assurance to the House that the exercise of disinvestment by the Public Sector Undertakings will be stopped till the investigation in the securities scam is not completed.

You ask the Hon. Prime Minister to give this assurance. It is related to this question. Please try to understand me. The Committee of Members from Planning Commission was constituted to investigate into the matter. One of them is still in police custody and these people had tried to make money by selling the shares in league with the brokers. The same Committee has again tried to make money. The same Committee has again tried to make money. The hon. Minister made a statement without the knowledge of these things. Now once again a decision has been taken to sell the shares in the same manner. Therefore, I request that until the enquiry is not complete these shares should not be sold. The Hon. Prime Minister should give this assurance in this House....(*Interruptions]*

Please do not relate J.P.C. with this matter. I want only this assurance from the Hon. Prime Minster that shares shall not be sold until the enquiry is completed... (*Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No cross- talking please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend, Shri George Fernandes has raised a very serious matter. Public Sector companies are selling their shares. Earlier also they were sold. I had complained that they could be sold on a higher rate. The hon. Minister also conceded that more care should have been taken in the matter. At that time shares were sold to mutual funds of Banks and the Government said that any particular party or an individual was not being benefited. Public Sector Industries are national property. If something is done which is detrimental to this property, the need of the hour is that it should be discussed and I fully agree with it. But is it not the responsibility of the Government to take care while selling the shares? Is the Government not responsible for ensuring the highest price for these shares? I think we can't just blame the Finance Ministry or the Economic Affairs Ministry alone and sit back. The Government officials are no doubt every competent but they are not experts in the share market activities. Experts should be consulted before taking any decision in this regard. I feel that before selling the shares, Government should think twice and there should be no malpractice in it. Shri Fernandes is seeking this assurance from the Hon. Prime Minister and he should have not hesitation in giving it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I have no hesitation. I will talk to you and him and find out who are those experts.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is comforting to know that the Prime Minister has no difficulty in talking to us. But the thing has already been sold. Huge amounts of public assets have already gone out of hand. All that laborious exercise was made by the Minister of State to show that they have sold it at the face value after some calculations here and there. Sir, solemnly an answer is being given that there is no market value. I submit that the value of the shares which have no market value can easily be ascertained by ascertaining the total value of the assets of the concern.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): We have applied that principle.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If you have applied, why do you not tell us? (*Interruption*) It is very essential to know as to what has been the total value of the assets of SAIL. We understand that it was also done in the case of ONGC, where also the shares have been sold. They are not producing the facts. The assets divided by the total number of shares which have been issued will be the value of the share and it can be ascertained in this way. And there are concerns which are not listed in the stock exchange. The valuation is determined by this process. It is a well-known process.

Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government have applied their mind in ascertaining the value of the assets of these big companies. The share holding is not much as in ONGC. But it acquire assets of thousands and thousands of crores of rupees worth, like Indian Oil Corporation and other big public sector undertakings. What is the good of saying that there is no market price and therefore, you have done some additions here and there? This is an important matter and it cannot just be ignored in this manner by saying that you shall look in the future as to what has happened.

The Janakiraman Committee has very severely criticised that the whole guidelines were completely ignored. The Minister's reply is that guidelines have been followed. We would like to know how they are functioning.

Sir, very very important assets of the nation have been frittered away. From mutual funds it has gone to some big business house's through brokers, who should have no role to play in these cases. It has gone to individual private brokers and from the brokers it has gone to other industrialists, foreign banks etc. How has this happened? We do not find any such concern expressed on the floor of the House. The Prime Minister is here. Merely saying that the J.P.C. has come will not do. J.P.C. cannot go into all these matters.

Therefore, we would like the Government to respond and to respond much more positively on this so that the persons responsible can be found out and can be punished. We should know the real facts. Thank you.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE(Vijayayawada): Sir, it is very reliably learnt that the shares have been sold at much lesser price than what they should have got in the market. Our information is that the assets were not properly valued. In many of these public sector undertakings the assets were created very long back. For example take the case of land. Land must have been purchased at far lesser price. But today the land value will be much more, and it must be more by many more times than the value at which it was purchased. By undervaluing the assets of the concern, they have done it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rao, please hear me. This is a big issue. As far as what has happened is concerned, the J.P.C. is likely to look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait fro some time, As far as what is to be done in the future is concerned, you are asking what is to be done. As it is a big issue, we do not expect the Government to respond to it on the spur of the moment on the floor. The hon. Prime Minister said, 'I will consult the Members and we will take a proper decision.' You bear this in mind while making the statement.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Yes, Sir. Because he is here, I want to submit this.

In that way, by not evaluating properly the shares of these companies which were intended to be disinvested, the benefit has gone to some big industrialists or some business magnates other than the ordinary citizens or even the workers who are working in those concerns. So, my humble submission is that the Government should take all precautions to assess properly in fixing the value of these shares and the priority should be given to the common people, the workers who have been toiling in these companies all these years, and only when no ordinary people come forwards, then the shares may be offered to big people. That is my suggestion, Sir, and I request the hon. Prime Minister to take all steps to protect the interests of the Government and the public sector units and the citizens of this country. Thank you.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): The RBI guideline in this regard is that the public should not sell their shares unless they are listed on the stock market. It was a very sensible guideline that only when they are listed, then the price is ascertained or a rough idea is formed of what the price is when the listing is done in the stock market. How is it that without the shares being listed they have been sold? And now to say that we have made some negotiation and the price is all right is not relevant. The point is, the RBI has made this after much thought, the Government also has endorsed that guideline in the sense that it did not object to it. How is it that without listing them in the stock market they were sold? Private negotiation is not there in the RBI guideline. It should be through regular stock market. That is the guideline for this. So, how is it that private negotiations are going on? All these are very pertinent and I think the Government should come forward to tell how it is proceeding about. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is Zero Hour activity. Zero Hour activity has no check.

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: What is this going on?

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly what happens in the Zero Hour. They can raise the issues which are important and they do not expect the Government....

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: Let them raise. We will take very careful note of what they are raising.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA(Bankura): Sir, the man who was given the responsibility for disinvestment from public sector was Mr. Krishnamurthy. He is responsible for all this scandal and scam. (*Interruptions*). He is one of them. But he is the main person. There may be many; there are others but he was given the responsibility. A Committee was constituted under this chairmanship to disinvest...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you think that this can be looked into by the Committee which is constituted?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am coming to the main point. But Mr. Krishnamurthy is not one. Today in *The Times of India*.....

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): It is not necessary, Sir, to mention all these things here.

MR. SPEAKER: You know, this is an important issue, it has been raised and I am allowing. I will allow you also.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Other names have also appeared..(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please don't mention names. This is what happens.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This has appeared in *The Times of India*.

MR. SPEAKER: It may appear in anything. You don't have to say it on the floor of the House. It is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bsudeb Acharia, please take your seat. I have explained to Mr. Rao that if you want to refer to anything which has happened up to this time, the Committee is likely to look into it. When you refer a matter to the Committee, you don't raise it on the floor of the House. If you have any suggestion for the future, you are welcome to make the suggestion.

You leave aside the past, you concentrate on the future.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But, Sir,...

MR. SPEAKER: But and if are not there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But no action has been taken against this persons.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you do not have to say all these things. I have already said that as per the procedure, if it is referred to the JPC, you need not raise it here on the floor of the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, one is a member of the AICC and a very close friend of a Cabinet Minister.........*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basudeb Acharia, please understand what I am saying. You are a pretty senior Member, you follow the procedure.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir as so on as the hon. Prime Minister has assured on the basis of the points raised by the hon. Members on this issue, I think the concerned Ministries and the officers have already noted it and the Government will take all kind of care to see that adequate care will be taken in future transactions. As such, I do not think this is such a big issue and when this issue is going to be discussed in the JPC, there is no need of discussing this issue any further here.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the Private Members Resolution, this issue has been allotted four hours.

MR. SPEAKER: Now that issue is over. We have gone to a different issue. Please take you seat now.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter of public importance. Many freedom fighters of Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli are still awaiting for their recognition as freedom fighters by the Central Government. Despite the fact that the State Government of Maharashtra has recognised most of them as freedom fighters and provided them with pension and other benefits, the Central Government is still in a dilemma whether to recognise them or not. In this year of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Quit India Movement, as a respect for the sacrifices made by these freedom flightters, the Central Government should not only recognise the as freedom fighters as soon as possible, but also should provide them the necessary pension with retrospective effect from the date on which the Government of Maharashtra has recognised them. This will certainly be the best honour shown to these deserving but deprived freedom fighters.

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*Not recorded.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I would like to raise a very serious issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Somnathji, on that you please discuss with me in my chamber and if you like, you raise it on the next day.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Sir, I have also given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will discuss with you also.

[*Translation]*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are celebrating the Golden Jubilee of Quit India Movement. My submission is that late Shri Lokmanya Tilak-father of Indian unrest who ensured people's participation in politics and in the freedom struggle, started two kinds of festivals. One, was the Ganesh mahotsava (Festival) and other was Shri Jayant Mahotsava (Festival). These festivals were celebrated by the masses. The Ganesh festival is completing 100 years. This year and it has great importance in the political history of the country. So I demand - I have also placed my formal demand before the Prime Minister, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and a few other Ministries that they should do some thing in connection with this festival. A postal ticket may be issued. A symposium may be organised on T.V. in this regard. Public programmes may be organised in various different parts of the country. I demand that the Government should take steps regarding Centenary Celebration of this festival and should organise programmes everywhere. I would like that the Prime Minister should guide the country in this regard and should make a statement.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very important matter. At present Admissions are going on in schools everywhere. The Government thinks that Education is the backbone of the country. You may be aware that number of public schools has increased by 20% since Independence. Most of these public schools are running in Delhi and other big cities. Now - a- days it is easy to get admission in M.A. than in a public school. The reason is that public school students get appointed to high posts later on. True, the standard of education may be better there but the problem is that students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes do not get admission there. The poor students also do not get admission there and as a result how can the Government hope to provide equal opportunities when opportunities of education are not provided to these students at par. How can you hope for a better future in such circumstances. Therefore, through you, I would like to demand from the Government either it should close down the public schools and if this cannot do it should withdraw recognition of those schools which do not implement reservation policy. Those public schools which do not implement these provisions should not be given recognition, otherwise this inequality in the field of Education will have far reaching and serious consequences. The elite class will rule over the country. The objects of constitutional provisions providing special opportunity to the people belonging to weaker section will not be fulfilled.

Therefore, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister, who is present here that in case of admissions to public schools also 22.5 per cent reservation quota for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be implemented.

Recently, Allahabad Highcourt has given its verdict. The hon. Judge of Allahabad Highcourt has given verdict in from to abolishing the reservation in the field of education. It has created doubts in the minds of the all political parties which believe in social justice. And all the people expressed their reaction against the verdict of Allahabad High court. Shri Sitaram Kesri is not sitting here. In one of his speeches he was saying that the Government is thinking seriously in this regard. I would like to submit to the Government that it should file an appeal in the Supreme Court against this verdict and should brought a constitutional amendment Bill in the House to include the issue of reservation in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution. Reservation is a guarantee conferred by the Constitution and legacy for Baba Saheb Ambedkar, National Movement as the constitution. On this issue of reservation Government should neither yield nor compromise. Government should even think of including the point of reservation in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution so that no party can move the court against reservation. I would like to submit these two things before the Government.

12.24 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair]*

[*English*]

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Sir, I may kindly be permitted to raise the following urgent matter in view of public importance.

The food Corporation of India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association leaders S/Shri P. Vadivel and P. Sengodan have gone on fast unto death for the following demand:-

1. Implementation of special recruitment drive scheme in recruitment and promotions.
2. Promotion to all stagnated employees.

Since they are undergoing fast unto death from 5-8-1992 to 9-8-1982, their health condition is deteriorating day by day. As such, I request the hon. Food and Public Distribution Minister to look into their genuine grievances and do justice through you at an early data. The fast unto death is reaching eighth day today.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Sir, you are numbering the applications according to the applications received every day and calling the Members. I cam to the Table Office at 9 O' Clock and I submitted my application from and notice. Why my name is not being called?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us check it up with the Table Office. If there is any mistake, we will rectify it.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: I have been giving the same notice for the last five days. What is this?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall check it up.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Am I

not entitled to raise this matter? This is not the way of tackling the Members. The law-abiding Members are being provoked unnecessarily...(*Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHENDU KHAN (Vishnupur): Mr. Deputy- Speaker, Sir, Bankura District is industrially backward. Since long, the working people of Bankura have been moving for the establishment of heavy industry in the District. In consequence of that, the Government of India decided to establish a Coal-mining unit in Kalidashpur Coal Field. In 1985-86, the Government of India decided to instal a Thermal Power Station at Mejhia. A total capacity of 630 M.W. of three units of 210 M.W. was intended to be installed in the project. Damodar Valley Corporation was assigned the responsibility of building the Mejhia Thermal Power Plant. Shri Vasant Sathe, the then Union Minister for Power laid the foundation stone of the Mejhia Project in 1987.

The Government of West Bengal had acquired 2500 acres of land and handed it over to the Damodar Valley Corporation. Majhia Thermal Power Project has made good progress. The first Unit shall be commissioned in two year's time. All sections of people including the workers have sincerely cooperated with the implementation of the project and so the progress was rapid.

While the situation was thus conductive to a successful completion, a statement of the Chairman, DVC, published in the *Economic Times* shows that the authorities intend to hand-over Mejhia Thermal Power Project to private ownership. So I behalf of the people of Bankura District protest against this move of handing over the Mejhia thermal Power Project to private ownership and demand the DVC and the Government of India to desist from privatisation of the Mejhia Thermal Power Project.

We have appealed also to the people of Bankura, irrespective of political opinion, to protest against the move and demand maintenance of *status quo* as regards public ownership of the Mejhia Thermal Power Project.

so, I urge on the Government of India to abstain from any privatisation move of the Mejhia Thermal Power Plant and keep on the pace of construction of the Project under public ownership...(*Interruptions)*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Mr. Deputy- Speaker, Sir, I would like to know about the stampede in Ayodhya. Seven people have died. It is very bad.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I call the Members as per the list. Unless you give a notice, you cannot raise it. Sorry.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: With folded hands, I am requesting you to tell us what is the position in Ayodhya. In the stampede, seven people have been killed. [*Interruptions*) This is not a State Subject. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a two year training diploma course for Operation Theatre Assistant was to be started in Maulane Asad Medical College, New Delhi in 1967, for which the Government has been giving annual grant of Rs.40,000. But the training course could not be started. After all what are the reasons? Orders were issued by the Health Minister to the Health Secretaries of all the States in March, 1991 to start this training course but it has not been started so far. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Health to start this course so that grant could be utilised.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the importance of education has always been accepted by this House. There are 3-4 district in Bihar, such as Bhagua, Bachar, Rohtas etc. Where in the absence of good educational institutions poor talented students cannot get education and they are facing a lot of difficulties. Therefore, through you I would like to demand that Government should open Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bhagua, Bachar and rohtas districts.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention as well as of the House to very important issue. Yesterday, Dhumal Saheb raised an important question about the university education. The question I am going to raise is about the constitution of a committee of University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission controls higher education in the country. The U.G.C. Committee has been constituted on the 30th. It has 12 members, out of them 7 belong to Delhi. I am surprised to see that U.G.C. does not have an all India character. You can guess the situation. You also belong to Karataka. There are four southern States. There is no member from South in the U.G.C. Committee. Are the four Southern States not part of India? Since its very inception, this U.G.C. committee has been having two members from Southern States. Now 7 members out of total 12 members belong to Delhi. Does Delhi represent the whole of India?

With great regret I am saying that through such decisions the Central Government is alienating other states of the country. There is no lady-member, no member from four Southern States, Assam, Orissa in the Committee. There has never been a Member from Orissa in this committee right from the beginning.

I am surprised to see that a persons who lost election as a candidate of the ruling party is also among the 12 members of the committee. I do not want to mention his name. It any be possible that he is a junior college teacher. The question is that politicisation of U.G.C. is not a good thing.

You may see the composition of the committee, Statewise. Out of 12 members, two—Chairman and Vice-Chairman are officials of U.G.C two are ex-officio members of the committee from H.R.D. Ministry, four members are from Delhi, who nominated members, five members are from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Calcutta. There is no lady member and no representation from four Southern States. U.G.C. has taken responsibility of higher education. You will be surprised that

[*English*]

There is no representation from life sciences, biology, biochemistry and biotechnology.

[*Translation]*

There is no representation from engineering sciences.

[English]

for development of educational skills, adult literacy and general health.

[*Translation]*

There is no representative of these fields. Co-ordination should be maintained in life sciences and engineering sciences. There is no representation of this field in the committee.

Sometimes, I think why does HRD Ministry not nominate 12 members of U.G.C. committee on all India basis? Does the Ministry not consider those things which are essential for higher education? Through you, I would like to say that the question raised by Prof. Dhumal...

I am raising this issue that the whole of the higher and elementary education are ruined in the country and the Government should give an integrated statement on the irregularities being committed in the field of education.[*Interruptions*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (KHARGONE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House through you that on 10th April, 1992 I had raised a question that just before the start of the national Programme on Doordarshan, Satyam-Shivam Sundram is telecasted. The word 'Shivam' was replaced with 'Priyam' from the month of March or April. When I raised the objection, the hon. Minister replied that the word 'Priyam' has never been used in place of the Satyam-Shivam-Sundram. The hon. Minister was supplied a wrong information by the employees of Doordarshan. I myself have seen with my own eyes and the crores of the people of country have seen that the word 'Shivam' was replaced with the word 'Priyam'. Later on the error was rectified and the word 'Shivam' was again being used in place of Priyam. After one week the whole word in the logo Satyam-Shivam-Sundram' was removed fully. The hon. Minister asserts that he is improving the style. In the name of improving the style. The whole words in the loga'Satyam-Shivam-Sundram' were removed. Have they become so much allergic to the word Shivam....(*Interruptions*) What sort of secularism they want to display? Had Doordarshan accepted the 'truth'? Had Doordarshan no connection with Satya and Shivam, if they have adopted it, then it is a different matter. I would like to know that in the name of secularism and false progressiveness how for we will go backwards and will not telecast even the words regularising our Indian culture. Therefore, I demand that the telecast of these words should be restored. The logo has been shifted to right lower corner. I want to give one more suggestion that there is enough space and the words 'Satyam - Shivam- Sundram' can still be displaced ..(*Interruptions*). There are three colours in map shown before the national news. One of the colours on the side of Bangladesh fades out completely. The national flag is also shown in the tattered from and the three colours are not shown distinctly. It should be much better if the national flag is shown as flying.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur); Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the village of Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan is situated on the banks of the river Ghaghra which connects Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Lok nayak had envisaged and even suggested construction of bridge on that road. At that time, the then Chief Ministers of Bihar and U.P. were Shri Karpoori Thakur and Shri Ran Naresh Yadav respectively. At that time they had reached an agreement that with the assistance of the Central Government, both these State Governments would get that bridge constructed. The construction work of the bridge on the road was started but the Central Government stooped it by not providing funds. The material was removed from there and was taken to an other place. I want to draw the attention of the House as well as of the Government that it is very essential in public interest to construct the bridge there to link the village of Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan and to connect Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It should be started without any further delay and the Government should make funds available for it..

[English]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Sir, I want to raise the following issue which is very important in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please read only the operative part.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Telangana comprise ten districts, including Hyderabad Metropolis and has a population of 26 million, more than one-third of the total population of the entire Andhra Pradesh. Successive state and the central governments violated the safeguards given to Telangana people. Many specific instances of injustice in every field particularly in the field of irrigation, power, education and employment- are there which are done to Telangana region, besides highlighting the glaring disparities between Andhra and Telangana region. They are:

1. Failure to institute uniform arrangement throughout the State in th. matter of admission to educational institution;
2. Irregular clubbing of city zone with other zones in Telangana to enable non-locals to get more seats and jobs;
3. No protection in public employment;
4. Telangana is mostly drought-prone area continuously being neglected by the State Government;
5. The pochapad and the Sriram Sagar projects and other projects have also been totally neglected.

The demands and the remedies are as follows:

1. Revival of Regional Committees;
2. Prime Minister's Review Committee;
3. Constitution of high power planning and development committee;
4. Computation of Telangana Surpluses since 1.4. 69;
5. Additional allocations under Eighth Plan for Telangana region to compensate for non-utilisation of Telangana surplus funds in the past;
6. Issue of White Paper on the violations of safeguards give under Six Point formula and other assurances etc. for resolving the problem of Telangana region.

I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister- the issue relates to regional imbalance and hurts the feelings of the people in AP State- to examine it, keeping the urgency of the problem and give remedial measures immediately.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been an atmosphere of uncertainty, with regard to the implementation of a project called Chiclika Acquatic Project, which is a joint project of the Tatas and the State Government for developing a prawn culture in the Chilika lake. There is an atmosphere o uncertainty prevailing in Orissa.

As you are aware, the Chilika Lake has been designated as one of the wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. According to Prof. C.K.Vashney, Dean, School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Chilika Lake has a distinctive ecological character which has no parallel in the tropical world. Sir, this has to be underlined. According to him, its eco-system is very strategically sand-witched between terrestrial and marine eco-systems and any industrial development in the area must clearly stipulate that Chilika Lake is no effluent discharge zone.

Sir, in view of this, a number of Members of Parliament belonging to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both, have expressed concern over the danger likely to be caused by this Project- Tata's Chilika Acquatic Project for prawn culture. We have protested and the Government of India we are grateful to Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of State for Environment- have issued a clear instruction to the Orissa Government to stop the implementation of this Project, pending a through examination from the point of view of ecology and environment. But in violation of that, the Government of Orissa is going ahead with it. It is very unfortunate that the Orissa Chief Minister is attributing motives to the MPs saying that they have been influenced by some big hosteliers of Puri and they are coming forward to make such allegations. This is unfortunate. He is casting aspersions on our conduct.

Technically this is not a feasible project from the environment point of view. What we want to say is this. This should be thoroughly examined. That can be shifted somewhere to the sea-coast where plenty of brackish water is available. Therefore, this should be taken up seriously and the Government of India particularly the Ministry of Environment- hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister is also present here- should look to our interest, to the interest of Orissa, to the interest of ecology and environment. The Chilika Lake has been designated as one of the wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.

AN HON. MEMBER: I also associate myself with him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: very good. That is fine.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an inhuman act of unforgettable dimension is being enacted before our very eyes in the land of Tito.

It was called Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia under Tito was one of Trimurtis of non-alignment. Tito figures in the history of non-alignment alongwith Nehru and Nasser. His country is now under disintegration. One of the republics, which was a constituent of Yugoslavia, called Bosnia - Hercegovina is now the scene of civil war since early this year. That civil war, because of three conflicting Governments claiming the right to govern Bosnia-Hercegovina, has now acquired a genocidal dimension. A reprehensible policy of what has been called operation ethnic cleansing is being conducted. People are being killed because they belong to a particular ethnic group.

This genocide is evoking memories - the memories of crusades and of ancient history. Ancient hostilities are being evoked in order to incite people and brutality and cruelty almost crosses limits of endurance.

This is a matter which has now crossed the limits of domestic jurisdiction and the international community all over the world is disturbed about it. The United National have already been stuck into the situation under a relief programme and that is not enough.

Sarajevo is under sieze and some relief was provided. Now peace needs to be restored. Civilised life needs to be restored. We are Members of the Security Council and we have a special responsibility. We also owe it to the memory of Nehru, Nasser and Tito to do whatever we can to restore, as I said, civilised life, peace and order in that country, called Yugoslavia, in that State now called Bosnia- Hercegovina. That is why I appeal to the Government to take special notice of this matter so that we can play our due role in this humane project.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Some more names are there. Your cooperation is absolutely essential. Otherwise some people will be left out and they may feel inconvenienced. So, kindly cooperate.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): I would

like to know the criterion of essentiality. Every matter about which we give notice is very important matter for us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I should have some norms.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I should have some procedure to follow.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the future of thousands of examinees has been darkened this time due to the irregularities committed on large scale and mass violation of rules by the All India Banking Services Recruitment Board. Previously the list of every state was used to be prepared separately but this time, the list of the states have been prepared regionwise which could not provide any benefit to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, handicapped persons and the ex servicemen. The people belonging to the general category have also been deprived of any benefit even after cleaning the examination. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that an inquiry should be held into the irregularities committed in the Examinations. A great injustice has been done with the examinees of Ujjain, Indore and Bhopal of Madhya Pradesh. The declared result has been tampered with. As a result of it, those who were not initially selected, were selected later on an appointment letters were issued in their favour. Once again I submit that a lot of irregularities have been committed in the working of the All India Banking Services Board, specially in the districts of Ujjain and Indore. It must be investigated. I would like that this whole of this belonging should be investigated so that dissatisfaction and widespread resentment prevailing among the examinees removed and the irregularities are also put to an end.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention towards those districts of Punjab named ferozpur, Amritsar and Gurdaspur which are situated on the Pak Border. The Government had made a plan during the 1971 war, that the employees working within the 16 K.M. belt will be given border allowance. The scheme continued upto 1988, but thereafter it was discontinued. As a result of it, the employees felt greatly disappointed. The Hon. Home Minister Shri S.B. Chavan visited Dera Baba nanak before the Punjab elections. There he had made an announcement that the border allowance which has been discontinued would be restored immediately but it has not yet been restored. Later on our Central Ministers Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad ji and Shri Jakhar ji and the hon. Chief Minister of Punjab visited Hussainiwala on 23rd March and made an announcement there that the border allowance will be restored immediately but the same has not yet been restored. As a result of it the employees have been seeking their transfers from the border belts resulting in reduction in number of employees in the area. Now the position is that in a school where there are 30 posts only 15 employees are working. In the hospital where there are 10 posts of doctors, only 5 doctors are working. That is why the residents of border area are facing haritrips and due to shortage of staff in schools the result of matric in Ferozpur district of Punjab has been 15%. Another big problem, which is being faced by the residents of that area is that their crops are being destroyed due to flood lights fixed in their agricultural land and also due to wild animals. The Government had formulated a policy that it would provide compensation to these people at the rate of Rs.200/- per acre of land on each crop on whose land the barbed wise has been fixed. But the policy has not yet been implemented. My submission to the Government is that this policy should be implemented at the earliest so that the problems of the farmers and the employees can be solved.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are number of Members who want to speak. Shall I close the Zero Hour now?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If that is the case, then the responsibility is on you. You have come to the office early and given the notice and so, you should not be disappointed. But you should consider the subsequent speakers also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I call the Members according to the list which is before me. So far as the subject and the order of Members are concerned, I am calling one Member from the Ruling Party and then one Member from the Opposition. This is the system that is being evolved. I hope you agree with it.

Shri Dwaraka Nath Das may speak now.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimaganj): Honourable Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here to draw the attention of the Government through you to a very important matter. National Highway Non. 44 is stretching from Meghalaya, Barak valley in Assam to the State of Tripura. That means this Highway stretches from Jawai, Badarpur, Karimganj to Agartala. In this Highway from Badarpur to Karimaganj, the black topping of major portion of it is so narrow that two state transport buses can hardly pass and as such apprehensions are always there of being involved in accidents. We have instances of accidents also.

Sir, further at Karimganj outskirt, all the towns of Patharkandi and from Lowaipoa to Agartala, the condition of this National Highway is very bad. It is really an awful experience to travel by bus through this Highway. Since this National Highway runs almost throughout international border of Eastern India, it has immense importance. so, I urge upon the Government to focus attention to the deplorable condition of this important National Highway and request to sanction a handsome amount as early as possible so as to make this Highway fully augmented and improved, resulting, in the smooth flow of transport throughout the year. Thank you.

[*English*]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the disturbing development in Karnataka. A constitutional crisis has developed in Karntaka. Just a while ago, we saw my friends from Karnataka in the treasury Benches, gheraoing the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. They were also gheraoing the hon. Prime Minister. The prestige of the hon. Prime Minister and the prestige of the Government of India are at stake. The hon. Prime Minister issued a directive to the Government of Karnataka to revoke the suspension order and reinstate the then Chief Secretary who was kept under suspension by the Government of Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka have refused to obey the orders of the Government of India and they are questioning the wisdom of the hon. Prime Minister and the Government of India. The person who was kept under suspension is not paid even the subsistence allowance for the last six months and hardly ten months are left for his retirement. (*Interruptions*) **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are

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*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bangla.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

making allegations against the Chief Minister.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: But it is a fact.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It may be a fact, but you are not entitled to make allegations.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: A nexus is already established and the prestige of Government of India is at stake. The CBI inquiry which was conducted into the affairs of the Fairgrowth Company is being stalled by the Government of Karnataka. The Law Minister has delayed the granting of permission for conducting the inquiry..(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please conclude now.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: The Government of Karnataka has scant respect for the law of the land. Even the Members from the Treasury Benches, I feel, are agitated. The people of Karnataka are also agitating for the dismissal of the State Government. I demand that the Ministry headed by Shri Bangarappa should immediately be dismissed. They have no moral right to continue in the office.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would first like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise a serious problem of my area. There is a large population of tribals in my constituency falling in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh. The work of Survey settlement is being done there under the order of the Supreme Court, but a great injustice is being meted out to the tribals. The officials and the retired judges who have been sent there for this work are all getting the land of tribals registered in the name of their wives and children: The land of tribals is being transferred in the names of big and influential local people. The tribals, M.L.As and myself are launching agitation against that and agitation is still going on there. Dharna is already going on for the last one month in Duddhi tahsil of my district. I have been myself there. There is a great resentment among the tribals due to that. Their condition is pitiable. Through you I would like to make a demand to this House and to the government because the matter relates to my constituency.....

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question being raised by the hon. member is quite serious. The matter relates to my district and a great injustice is being done there to the tribals and Vanvasis.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: The land of tribals is being given to HINDALCO i.e. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation and in this way the tribals there are being displaced and ruined. Sir, there are 5-6 thermal power stations...(*Interruptions*)... This has provoked the tribals to fight with bows and arrows. Today "'Kranti Diwas' is being celebrated here. Gandhi jee gave the slogan 'Do or die'. The echo of it is being heard there. People are being displaced there. Documents are being prepared under the custody of police. No farmer, poor harizan or tribal is allowed to go there.

13.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of our colleagues who is an M.L.A. has been detained in the jail for 4 months. He was arrested under the national security law. I demand in this House that the said M.L.A should immediately be released and if he is not released the tribals will be forced to sit on dharna on boat club with their bows and arrows.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the year of August Kranti has started. I would like to inform that the tribals there are now following the policy of do or die propounded by Gandhi jee. I would further like to demand that there should be an immediate C.B.I enquiry to prevent it.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please listen to me for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please take your seat.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he wants only to support him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everyone wants to support.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (GARHWAL): Sir, I want to convey the concern about the state of affairs in Siachin area. There have been reports of very intense and heavy firing not only in Kashmir but also in Jammu. On 1st and 2nd there were heavy firing and now the Governor has confirmed that firing has never been so intense during peace time as it is going on now. In the past two days there have been problems in Siachin and everybody is concerned about what is happening there. We are not aware of the exact position except what we get from the newspapers. The Governor's statement is rather causing anxiety. He has said: "We are fighting but we have not been dislodged from there."

Sir, I want to convey to the House a news which appeared in the Pakistani newspaper on the 7th August, 1992 which stated that the Chief of the Army Staff of Pakistan has met the President and has conveyed his serious concern, which is not good for us. He had said that he apprehended some foreign intervention.. Therefore, I would like to say that a war hysteria has been built up and a lot of activity is taking place in Siachin. I request the Government to kindly tell us what exactly is the state of affairs in Siachin and what is our status there.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Island): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been to my constituency and I found that there is an epidemic of malaria and jaundice spread all over the island territory. The badly affected areas are Camp Bell Bay, Kamorta, Teressa, Chawra, Katchal, Car Nicobar in Nicobar District and Havelock, Neil, Middle Andaman Dighpur, North Andaman in Andaman district including South Andaman villages. There have been some deaths in the G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair due to malaria and jaundice. There are no adequate number of specialists in the island who can attend to these patients. The situation is very bad there.

I would like to request the Government that immediately a Central medical team with adequate medicine should be sent there to combat this epidemic of malaria and jaundice....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we all support him. He must send a medical team immediately. The hon. Minister, who is present here, should assure us that he will take immediate steps to send a medical team there. The situation is serious. (*Interruptions*)

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*Not recorded.

[*Translations*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there is no airport in Ajmer which is a historic, cultural and religious city of international fame. The world famous Dargah of Khwaja Saheb is located here, besides, the famous contntment of Nasirabad, Tirthraj Pushkar, and the industrial centres like Be a war and Kissangarh are also located here. In spite of all these things non-setting up of an airport in Ajmir is really an injustice to Ajmer by the Government of India.

I would, therefore, like to submit that Ajmer should immediately be brought on the map of air service, considering the fact that Ajmer and Pushkar are very important from the tourist point of view where lakhs of people come every year.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (SERAMPORE): Since, it is a Union Territory, the Minister should response.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Some deaths have occurred there.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhakta, during zero Hour, the hon. members raise important matters. When you bring any matter before the House, the Government definitely takes notice of that matter with all seriousness.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, it is a question of life and death.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Deputy - Speaker, Sir, the matter is serious. I do understand the feelings of the hon. Members. Definitely, the Government will look into it very seriously. I shall see that their feelings are communicated to the hon. Health Minister and we will see that some steps are taken.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Sir, I would like to raise the following matter of public importance.

Sir, the present Russian Government has devalued the rouble recently. A report had appeared in this regard in *The Economic Times* of dated 3.7.1992. This has resulted in further decrease in the rupee-rouble exchange rate which was Rs. 37 per rouble prior to devaluation to 24 paise a rouble. Our long term loan of 10 billion roubles which we had received in 1978, which was equivalent to Rs. 38,000 crore has now become Rs.250 crore. Due to the closed economy of Russia our country had paid large amounts to that country earlier - now, I would request the Government of India to adjust our debts or loans according to new official exchange rate that was announced by the Central Bank of Russia.

Since, the Russian States are severely affected due to shortage of tea, coffee, tobacco etc., I urge upon the Government of India to bestow all its efforts to send the items to Russian States and prove our friendship and oneness at time of difficulties and avail the new unified single exchange rate as was announced by Russia.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhuvaneswar): Sir, Public Distribution System in Orissa has been seriously affected because of the reduction of wheat and kerosene quota to

Orissa. Wheat quota has been reduced from 30,000 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes. This has affected seriously because, particularly, this year, there was simultaneous drought, cyclone and flood in Orissa. Then, Kerosene quota which was 16,000 and odd litres has also been reduced.

I would request you to kindly see that we may be given the full quota. Paddy has also been affected. Because of hoarding and so on, other things have also been affected.

Immediately wheat quota should be restored and kerosene quota should be increased.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot expect the Minister to answer it immediately.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It pertained to the health of so many people; that is why the Minister stood up and said something about it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has heard it; he is very much here; he knows his responsibility; he will do justice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am drawing your attention to a very important question. The Government has a right to control the traders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The union Government extended the period of Essential Commodities Act, 1955, for 5 years and thereafter it was repeatedly extended. Now this period is going to be completed in August, 1992. I would like to submit here that the Prevention of holding and Black - marketing of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 is already in force to keep a check on traders. There is a provision of two years sentence in it. There is a provision of seven year sentence under Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Besides, there are 22 different control and licensing orders. Nearly 20 control and licensing orders have been enforces by the State Government. A rule restriction on stock and time is also there. Traders have to abide by the provisions of Stock Maintenance Act. Consumers Protection Act and an act against Adulation are already there. In spite of all these acts the union Government brought a new act five years back by adding a new provision in the Essential Commodities Act. There will be a summary trial by a Special court. The Government will seize the whole stock and sell it through fair price shops. There is a provision under this act that all offences will be non-bailable and the erring traders will be immediately arrested. There is not provision of appeal anywhere for such offences whereas provisions of appeal is there for thieves, burglars and such other persons.

I, therefore, submit that the Central Government should not extend the period of this act. These provisions should be removed otherwise the traders will sit on dharna at the boat club. If the Government further extends the period of this law after August, all the traders of India will close their shops and business in protest against this black act under the provisions of which they are being harassed. I, therefore, request that traders should be provided relief by not extending the limit of these provisions. The laws that are already there should also be repealed.

Many, many thanks for providing me an opportunity to express my views.

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I read the Union Territory Independent paper. It was written therein.

[*English*]

"Murder of a Lt. Governor. Presidential sanction flouted."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The rule is that we should not read the newspaper.

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: I am not reading it; I am only referring to it.

[*Translation*]

I would like to show it to you. Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar- Haveli are Union Territories; but neither there is any Assembly nor any democratic body or any such other arrangement. At present, power is totally in the hands of the administration. No elected representative participates in it. Earlier, the administration in both the territories was run by the Governor of Goa which provide a democratic system to some extent. But about four months ago, the Central Government appointed a bureaucrat as its administrator. There is discontent among the people are his functioning. Democracy is no more there after the administrator took over. He has started working in a typical bureaucratic manner. The elected representatives body has been dereserved; no discussion are held any more to bring about improvement. The bureaucrats work in a deem with the industrialists. My submission is that a Lt. Governor should be appointed there and an enquiry should be held in regard to the orders issued on the 16th.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a discussion was held on drought situation a few days ago in the house. the whole country is in the grip of drought. At present severe power cut is being effected in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajashtan and this has led to closure of many industries. There is Singrauli Power Station in Uttar Pradesh. But if has not been able to generate electricity to its capacity due to supply of sub-standard coal. Therefore, the Government of Uttar pradesh has effected power cut in the rural areas of the State. This has made the people's life miserable and put the industries in Jeopardy. I would like to submit to the Government that in the prevailing circumstances when the crops are ready, power cut would be a total injustice to the farmers. Industries are also badly affected by it. Through you, I would like the Government to stop power cut and provide relief to the people.

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy- Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Welfare to two important points, through you.

There are about 30 minority coaching centres to provide special coaching to the students belonging to the minority community under the 15- Point Programme. This year, as well as last year, no grant has been given to these institutions with the result that these institutions are on the verge of closure. Even after the grant has been sanctioned by this House, these institutions have not been provided any annual grant which they are entitled to under the scheme. Therefore, the Ministry of Welfare is requested to pass orders expeditiously.

Secondly, on Monday while referring to the Mandal Commission report the Minister of Welfare has said that he would be consulting the State Governments. In Kerala the whole Muslim community has been considered and categorised as a backward class, OBC. But unfortunately the Mandal Commission Report contains an anomaly in that respect. They have categorised Muslims of

Kerala into two classes; One, Moplahs and the other Muslims, the Moplahs of Malabar side and the Muslims of the other parts of Kerala namely Travancore Cochin. This was unreasonable, unjustifiable and unacceptable. This has been brought to the notice of the Government of India by the Kerala Government. I would request the Minister of Welfare to see that this anomaly is rectified and the Government of India should accept the suggestion and recommendation of the State Government with respect to the Mandal Commission report.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Building Organisation was set up in 1954 to develop a technique for constructing house at cheaper rates to conduct researches, to publicise the technique and to train people in this regard. The Government again laid stress on further strengthening the organisation when the National Housing Scheme was announced in early nineties. But unfortunately DMTTPC, a private organisation was grown parallel to the National Building Organisation under the protection of several officers. The DMTPC was constituted under Societies Reservation Act and was given full protection by the Government . The staff strength of this organisation is about 12 to 16 with an annual Budget of about Rs. 5 crores, whereas the staff strength in the National Building Organisation is about 120. Allocation for recruitment of technicians, scientists and research scientists have been reduced and the organisation is being wound up untimely. More than 600 workers of this organisation demonstrated and about 10,000 people were trained to work in it. The research papers published by this organisation were recognised in the national and international circles. Despite all this, DMTPC has been constituted just to accommodate a few close relative the officials at the cost National Building Organisation. Not only appointments are made arbitrarily but also pay scales are also fixed in the same manner. Officers of the rank of Additional Secretary are being appointed on deputation basis without getting the approval of the Cabinet Irregularities are taking place on a large scale. I have written letter pointing out all these irregularities. Besides, the matter has been reported not only in newspapers but also raised in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. But the Government has been totally indifferent to it and deliberately letting this prestigious organisation get disbanded just to give protection to DMTPC and wasting cores of rupees over it.

Through you, I would like the Government to strengthen NBO and not to constitute DMTPC parallel to it. Rather the matter in regard to constitution of DMTPC should be investigated through the Comptroller and Auditor General.

13.23 hrs

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Third Report presented to the House on 11th August, 1992, have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each:-

1. Shri Nani Bhattacharya
 - 8.7. 1992 to 20.8.1992
2. Shri R.S. Mane
 - 28.7.1992 to 20.8.1992

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

13.24 hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Eighteenth Report and Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting - Newsprint Policy and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13.24 1/2 hrs

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Third Report and Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI CHOKKA RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture on the Ministry of Rural Development - New Strategy for Integrated Rural Development and Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Export And Import of Wheat

[*English*]

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): Sir, In a Press statement on January 2, 1992 I had stated that the requirements of the public distribution system will continue to be met out of the stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool. This has been borne out in practice because not only have normal releases of wheat and rice been made for the PDS since January onwards, but additional wheat and rice has been released since June this year under the revamped public distribution system covering 1700 target blocks in drought prone, desert/hill and tribal areas.

In a statement made in this august House on March 9, 1992, I had explained the circumstances under which export of wheat had been permitted during 1990-91 and 1991-92 in order to cope with the sharp decline in our foreign exchange reserves. I would like to again clarify that no *de novo* decision had been taken by the present Government to export wheat. Wheat export had been authorised by the then Governments in August, 1990 and thereafter in April, 1991 to earn foreign exchange. As per the latter decision, 10 lac tonnes of wheat was authorised for export during 1991-92. The present Government took two decisions connected with wheat export, the first in September, 1991 to reduce the export ceiling from 10 lac tonnes to 8 lac tonnes and the second in January, 1992 to ban further export contracting. Thus both the decisions taken by the present Government were intended to restrict the exports.

I had also clarified in my statement of March 9, 1992, that with the objective of containing rise in prices, Government had decided In October, 1991 to release wheat in the open market through FCI. FCI accordingly sold 0.94 million tonnes of wheat upto 31st March, 1992.

As mentioned in my statement of March

9, 1992, the decision to import wheat had been taken in mid-January this year to contain the rise in open market prices and to augment stocks of wheat for the public distribution system. In pursuance of this decision, tenders had been invited on March 20th for the import of wheat. However, by the time the tenders were received, the Rabi 1992 wheat marketing season was due to commence and offers received were no processed further. The offers then received ranged from US $ 130 to US 170 per tonne f.o.b. for different grades of wheat, whereas Canadian wheat has been contracted at an average price of US S 147.78 f.o.b. ex-Canadian ports. In this context, I would like to mention that there are many different varieties of wheat and their prices vary considerably. Basically, India is not interested in soft wheats grown under conditions of low temperature and high humidity, which have high moisture content, low protein and poor shelf-life, etc. This type of wheat is often used for cattle feed purposes and is considered unsuitable for the requirements of the public distribution system in India. On the other hand, the wheat purchased from the Canadian Wheat Board in June, 1992 falls in the category of hard wheat having higher protein, lower moisture content, bolder grain characterstics and proper milling and keeping qualities. Compared to the market price for this category of wheat, the contract signed with the Canadian Wheat Board an agency of the Federal Government of Canada- has been concluded at a competitive and favourable price.

A point has also been made that we are paying more for the what imported from Canada than wheat we have paid to our own farmers. For the information of Hon'ble Members I may state that the price of Rs.526 per quintal includes sea freight, insurance, port and clearance charges and cost of bagging and handling. Besides, the f.o.b. price of wheat ex-canada includes a component of about Us S 20 for elevation, storage and inland transportation charges from the production areas to the ports of shipment. Hence, it is incorrect to conclude that Rs.526 per quintal is the price paid to Canadian farmers as compared to Rs.275-280 per quintal paid to Indian farmers. Besides, international wheat prices undergo considerable fluctuations from year to year and prices realised by farmers who export a large part of their production are subject to similar fluctuations. On the other hand, our farmers had been insulated from these fluctuations and are given the benefit of gradual rise in prices from year to year.

Finally, I would like to clarify that the question of upward revision of issue price of wheat for PDS is linked with the rise in wheat procurement price this year from Rs.225 per quintal for the last rabi marketing season to Rs.275 per quintal in the recently concluded rabi marketing season. After adding mandi charges, purchase tax etc. to the procurement price, Government is incurring this year an additional initial cost of Rs.63 per quintal on the wheat procured by it within the Country itself. It would not therefore be quite correct to link the issue price of wheat with the import of wheat from Canada.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the points raised by the Hon'ble Member in connection with the export of wheat during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the import of wheat during 1992-93 mow stand adequately clarified to the satisfaction of this august House.

(ii) INSAT 2A Satellite

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I am delighted to inform the Honourable Members of the House that the first indigenously built second generation multipurpose geostationary satellite, INSAT -2A has been successfully placed in its orbital position and all the payloads have been switched on.

The 1906 Kg satellite was successfully launched by the Ariane launch vehicle on 10th July 1992 and was injected into a geostationary transfer orbit. Immediately following the launch several critical manoeuvres have been carried out using the systems on board the satellite. The satellite was commanded from the INSAT Master Control Facility at Hassan in Karnataka. The satellite was first placed in a near geoynchronous orbit, nearly 36,000KM above the earth by firing the liquid apogee motor. Then the Spacecraft was allowed to move slowly towards its final orbital position at 74 Degree East longitude and all the deployments were carried out. INSAT- 2A achieved its full in - orbit configuration ahead of schedule, on account of the excellent performance of all the systems on- board.

While the satellite was drifting towards its final orbital position, the critical deployment of the solar array was first done. Then the two large antennas on either side of the spacecraft were released and this was followed by the controlled release and latch up of the solar boom and sail. All the deployments took place flawlessly and without any hitch. The Spacecraft was then placed in the three-axis stabilised configuration using the momentum wheels. The payload switch on commenced on 27th July. Since then all the payloads on this unique multipurpose satellite have been switched on, one by one, and have been found to be functioning normally. Trim manoeuvres were carried out and the satellite was positioned at its parking slot on 31st July, 1992.

INSAT - 2A carries 18 C- band transponders including six in extended C-band, 2 high power S- band transponders, a Very High Resolution Radiometer for meteorological imaging, a Data Relay Transponder and a Search and Rescue payload. A series of extensive checks and characterisation of all the payloads has been carried out and the Spacecraft is ready for operational traffic. Phased loading of traffic in the C-band transponders commenced on 6th August, 1992 and eighth transponders have already been loaded by transferring all services from the transponders leased from ARABSAT. The Meteorological Data Utilisation Center of India Metrological Department has started receiving the cloud cover imageries and reports from Data Collection Platforms.

INSAT-2A will add capacity to the INSAT system for more long distance telecommunications circuits, business networks, teleconferencing, national and regional TV networks, messaging and data networks. The Search and distress alerts over a vast region around India for taking appropriate rescue measures.

INSAT - 2A is a complex and state - of- the- art spacecraft, and has been entirely designed and built in India with minimal imported parts and components. I am sure that Members of the House would join me in conveying our deep appreciation and heartiest congratulations to all the Scientists, Engineers, Technicians and other of the Indian Space Research Organisation and the Department of Space for the great success that they have achieved in making available INSAT - 2A for national services. The country can be justifiably proud of this magnificent achievement.

13.34 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business for the remaining period of the Session will consist of :-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
3. Discussion on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Reports of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Fifth, the Sixth, the Seventh and Eighth Reports of the Commission (now National Commission) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Discussion on the National Cultural Policy-An Approach Paper.
5. Discussion on the Eighth five Year Plan 1992-97.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is not saying anything about Mandal Commission.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The matter will be decided in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee today.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda.

Farmers, people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the poor people should be provided Government assistance direct without involving middlemen in the process of payment.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA(Bankura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

(1) Modernisation of IISCO is hanging for a long time. Government should direct the SAIL to start the modernisation work of IISCO immediately.

(2) A fullfledged discussion on the statement made by the Minister of State for Textile in the House on 11.8.1992 regarding NTC and BIC is urgently needed in this House.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:-

To provide a suitable by-pass at the Sambalpur Road level-crossing where an over bridge is under construction for the convenience of the public.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's business

(1) The construction of the new line connecting Digha, a Sea resort in Midnapore, West Bengal with Jamluk needs expeditious compiltion.

(2) The Subarnarekha Project needs urgent clearance from the Environment Department.

[*Translation*]

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

The historical Targarh Fort at Ajmet city should be preserved and developed and developed from the tourism and archaeological point of view and statue of Prithviraj Chauhan, who was the symbol of irrepressible bravery, should be installed there.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. National Sports Policy and dismal performance of India in the 25th Olympics.

2. National Literacy Mission.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next weeks' agenda:

At least one new relief scheme for farmers of Bihar State should be launched this year so as to enable the farmers to face the wrath of prospective natural calamities.

[*English*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next weeks agenda:

(1) Problems of New Cooperative Sugar Factories to be set up in Maharashtra State.

(2) Grant of long terms loans to Cooperative spinning mills.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

(1) To discuss the necessity of shifting the location of National Test Range (N.T.R) at Bailapal, outside Orissa, because of strong people's movement.

(2) To discuss regarding the necessity of opening of a Regional Office of Indian Bureau of Mines in Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 2.40 p.m.

13.40 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty - five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER - *In the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for 1990-91 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and of its subsidiary viz. ONGC Videsh Limited for the year 1990-91 under sub- section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1990-91 and of its subsidiary viz. ONGC Videsh Limited for the year 1990-91.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2493/92]

Standards of Weights and Measures (General) Amendment Rules, 1992 and Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan vegetable Oils Corporation Limited and Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for 1992-93:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSITRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (General) Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 681 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1992 under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act. 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2494/92]

(2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library. See No, LT-2495/92]

Notifications Under All India Services Act, 1951, Forty First Report of Union Public Service Commission for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) udder sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

(i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) fourth Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 221 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1992.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 222 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1992.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S R. 223 in Gazette of India dated the 16 the may, 1992.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 224 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1992.

(v) G.S.R. 225 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1992 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 105 dated the 7th March, 1992.

(vi) G.S.R. 226 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1992 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 106 dated the 7th March, 1992.

(vii) G.S.R. 236 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1992 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 33 dated the 25th January 1992.

(viii) G.S.R. 237 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1992 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 34 dated the 25th February, 1992.

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 238 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1992.

(x) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 239 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1992.

(xi) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 249 in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1992.

(xii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 250 in Gazette of India dated the 30th may, 1992.

(xiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 271 In Gazette of India dated the 6th, 1992. [Placed in Library See. No. LT- 2496/92]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:-

(i) Forty -first Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See. No. LT- 2497/92]

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission referred to in Chapter VIII of the above Report. [Placed in Library. See no LT- 2498/92]

General Centre Services Group 'B' Ports (Amendment) Rules, 1992 and statement for delay in laying there papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, On behalf of Shri S. Krishna Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the General Central Service, Group 'B' posts (Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 214 in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1992 issued under provision to article 309 of the Constitution.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above . [Placed in Library. See No LT-2499/92]

Review on the working of and annual report of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port blair, for 1990-91 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES): (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Iitegrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned att (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2500/92]

Background Note on Review of Drug Policy, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Background Note on Review of Drug Policy, 1986 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT-2501/92]

Memoranda of understanding between Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited Hindustan News print Limited, Nepa Limited, Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited and Department of Navy Industry, Ministry of Industry for 1992-93 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT)(SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (On behalf of SHRI

P.K. THUNGON): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2502/92]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Newsprint Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2503/92]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Nep Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library See No. LT -2504/92]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library. See No. LT -2505/92]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Cement Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library. see No. LT- 2506/92]

(vi) Memorandum of understanding between the Instrumentation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry for the year 1992-93.[Placed in Library . See No. LT- 2507/92]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 17 of 1991) (Commercial) - Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No LT- 2508/92]

Petroluim (Amendment) Rules 1990 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table;-

(1) A copy of the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 929 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1990 under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 together with a corrigendum there to (in English version only) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 236 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1991.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 2509/92]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri M.M. Jacob to make a statement regarding the encounter between the police and the terrorists on 11-8-1992 in Paschim Vihar.

14.48 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

(iii) Encounter Between the Police and the terrorists on 11th August 1992 in passim Vihar, New Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): I wish you to apprise the Hon'ble Members of this august House about the encounter that took place between the police and the terrorists in Paschim Vihar, Delhi on 11-8-1992.

The Delhi Police has reported that following interrogation of one of the three terrorists arrested after an encounter with Delhi Police in the area of P.S. Paschim Vihar on 31-7-1992, it came to light that they were only a part of a terrorist outfit based in Delhi which was planning terrorist strikes in the city. The arrested terrorist, Vijay Pal Singh, also disclosed that the gang had a black yamaha motor cycle. However, he only remembered the first half of the registration number. A special team of the Operation Cell of Delhi Police made through and persevering enquiries which led to the tracing of the motor cycle. It was parked near DDA flat No. 396 Pocket GH-8 Paschim Vihar. The police team took position at strategic points and while the survey was still on, one of the terrorists came down and suspecting that he was being watched, fired on the police party. He was chased by one of the Inspectors of the Operation Cell for almost a kilometer but he succeeded in escaping.

The operation Cell team led by a senior officer then tried to raid flat No. 396 at about 7.30 a.m. when a burst fired from within the flat injured Ct. Yashbir Singh and Ct. Jaswant Singh who were immediately removed to Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital Ct. Yashbir Singh had to be removed to all India Institute of Medical Sciences as his condition deteriorated.

Undeterred by this, the police team stormed into the flat after breaking open the front door. In the encounter that ensured, 2 terrorists, one of whom was a lady, were killed. From the search of the premises, one AK 56 Assault rifle, 351 live rounds, 36 empty cartridges and four magazines were recovered. combing operations in the nearby colonies are continuing to locate the terrorist who managed to escape. Further investigation is in progress.

The Delhi Police have reported that with the arrest of Vijay Pal Singh, they have been able to work out the following cases:-

(i) Bomb blast on 22-12-91 in Sunday Market behind Red Fort in which 4 persons were killed and 44 were injured.

(ii) Bomb blast which took place in a DTC bus on 29-1-92 in Timar Puri area in which I person was killed and 31 was injured.

(iii) Case in which a powerful bomb was recovered in Karol Bagh area on 30-12-91.

(iv) Murder of a Sarpanch in Nihal vihar Nangloi.

I would like to assure this House that the Government is determined to curb terrorism and to provide full protection and security to out citizens.

14.50 hrs

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL),1988-89

AND

* STATEMENT OF SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE (GENERAL),1992-93

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item Numbers 16 and 17 together. The time allotted for discussion on this subject is two hours.

Motion moved:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third Column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st may of March, 1989 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:-

Demand Nos. 12,13,14,26,52,68,74, 75, 92,93 and 94. "

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1988-89 Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

	Name of Demand	*Amount of Demand to be Submitted to the Vote the Bouse*
	1	2
I.	*Expenditure from Revenue*	
	Ministry of Defence	7,22,63,881
	Defence Pensions	1,60,70,086
	Defence Services-Army	103,65,09,797
	Department of Mines	41,33,891
	Urban Development and Housing	2,13,27,787
	Public Works	10,03,69,561
	Lakshadweep	51,95,630
	Chandigarh	4,85, 73,497
	Daman and Diu	10,26,746
II.	*Expenditure Met From Capital*	
	Payments to Financial Institutions	1,64,306
	Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	3,64,00,000

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*Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2423/93

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. P.R. Gangwar to speak.

[*Translation*]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR(Pilibhit): Mr. deputy speaker, Sir, I want to present my views about small industry, agriculture and rural industry of the whole country. Ours is a religious and agricultural country and a major part of it comprises of villages which can be guessed from its 5000 blocks and 6,05,288 villages. The Government has paid attention to cities alone instead of villages on State level. The lion's share of the total amount of the Budget is spent on cities only. Attention has been paid to big industries, only. the Government has not paid any aention to small industries, agriculture and rural industries. This is the reason that the progress of farmers and labourers in rural areas has been negligible whereas 80% people live in villages and their occupation is cultivation. In rural areas there is shortage of capital and there is a cute unemployment. Therefore, small industries, which require little investment of capital, should be set up so that more and more people may get jobs. This will eradicate unemployment but the Government does not pay any attention to these small industries with the result most of the industries are becoming sick. The number of sick industries was 1,17,283 by 1985 which zoomed to 1,59,266 by June, 1987. 80% of these sick industries are capable of being restarted. And there are some industries in good condition, yet they do not get loan. The unscrupulous persons manage to take loan in collusion with Bank officers, yet their industries do not function. As has been learnt from newspapers that the limit of capital investment in small industries has been raised from Rs. two lakh to Rs. five lakh. Moreover, such limit for small industries and export-oriented industries have been raised to Rs. 60 lakh and 75 lakh respectively. The Government is going to lakh agricultural labourers jobless who are associated with more that 1500 units. These institutions are spread over 2.5 lakh villages. The Government has an intention to effect 5% cut on fertilizers. It will have adverse effect. The rate of fertilizers has been increased but the farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produces. Had the Government granted proper assistance, we would not have to go in for wheat import from foreign countries. At present our farmers have huge stock of wheat but due to low price paid for it and the cost of production being high, they have cornered wheat with themselves and did not supply it. In this connection, I have certain suggestions to make .

Either the rates of fertilizers should be decreased or the farmers should be paid remunerative prices for their produce.

All the industries like agriculture, scpulture, Pottery, woodcraft, dairy farming, Bee-keeping, Sericulture, Handloom, Khadi and other weaver related industries should be modernised and may be provided better technologies because the old technologies have not remained much profitable.

The big industries should buy the products manufactured by the small industries and make immediate payment. Arrangements should be made to supply more electricity. The 5 percent reduction in rebate on Khadi should not be done. The Government should bear the loss. Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of non-violence. He was a believer on non-violence, and he won the freedom for the country with the help of this principal of "Ahimsa Parmo Dharma" and was called as Father of the nation. Today I want to make a request in this regard only that cottage industries, fisheries, Piggey, industries engaged in meat processing and wine industry should be banned to protect the Indian Culture so that the evil tendencies may no erupt.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the State of Supplementary Expenditure as well as the Demands for Excess Grants of the Central Government.

In a country of our size it is quite natural for the Government to come before the Parliament with Supplementary Demands. As you know, the important financial document, that is the document or the statement of both receipts and expenditure is presented to the House in the form of Budget on the last day of February every year. But subsequently if there are certain expenditures incurred which could not be visualised or foreseen at the time of preparation or presentation of the annual budget, then the Government has no other option than to come before the House in the form of Supplementary Demands.

But what I find is that the Demands for Excess Grants relate to the year 1988-89. I am amazed to find this. The Government is coming before the House for an expenditure incurred in excess of the budget provisions a long four years afterwards. This is not a very happy situation. I understand the other part-the Statement of Supplementary Expenditure of the Central Government relating to 1992-93. I quite agree with it because there is absolutely no hesitation to agree to this. This is also for a meagre sum of Rs. 12.15 crore. There are two documents before us. In the document pertaining to this year 1992-93, the Government comes forward for approval of an additional expenditure of the order of Rs. 12.15 crore. They are unforeseen as I find. On an analysis we find that Fertilizer Corporation of India has to get Rs. 11.25 crore.

15.00 hrs

Some paltry sums were spent on Village and Small Industries. Again some expenditure has got to be incurred to comply with the court orders, the Motor Accidents Tribunal's award, etc. So, there is no objection on that count. As regards the FCI, I would like to submit that the FCI is almost on the verge of closure. The entire Fertilizer Corporation of India is sick and the Government wants to take certain steps to rejuvenate it. Naturally, there are certain loopholes in many of its units, including the unit at Talcher. The Talcher unit is linked to a heavy water project and you know the importance of heavy water from the point of view of Defence purposes. I suggest that the FCI unit at Talcher should not be closed down. I also say this because fertilizer is now in short supply. This year, because of the consortium, weather conditions etc. We will be depending more on fertilizer. Therefore, we have to see that the fertilizer industry is restored its health.

15.03 hrs

[SHRE PETER G. MARBANIANG *in the Chair*]

As regards the statement on supplementary expenditure I would like to mention that after 1988-89, there are three Governments in between that come to power at the Centre. Of late, the PAC also examined this subject and the committee came out with some suggestions about regularisation. What I precisely want to say is that there should be a close scrutiny and monitoring of all these things and whenever there is unavoidable expenditure to be incurred, then at the earliest opportunity, the Government should come before the House.

I would also like to submit that under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Prime Minister who is a seasoned statesman and also under the experienced stewardship of our hon. Finance Minister, a very critical economic situation has been tackled in a very effective and efficient manner. Sir, the year 1991-92 has been an exceptionally official year for the economy, with the deepening of the crisis that began in 1990-91. When the Government assumed office in June 1991, it took a series of corrective measures to bring the situation under control. These included short term measures aimed at crisis management as well as long term measures of structural reforms aimed as at improving efficiency and productivity and putting the economy back on the path of sustainable growth with equity and social justice.

Though the Government has to take some unpleasant or unpalatable steps, these were absolutely necessary and they yielded results. It is gratifying to note that the measures taken by the Government have had some success. There has been some marked improvement in foreign exchange reserves reaching a level of Rs. 17,565 crores as on 3rd July 1992, from a very meagre amount of Rs. 2,383 crore reserve at the time when the Government came to power in July 1991. Now, it has touched Rs. 17,565 crore. It is because of the efforts of the Government. The way in which it has managed the economy, the rate of inflation has declined. It was a major cause of worry for every one of us, starting from a villager upto the Prime Minister as also representatives of the people.

Sir, it has declined from the peak level of 16.7 per cent in August, 1991 to 11.4 per cent in the third week of June, 1992. So, it has come down to one digit level. On this count, definitely, the Government and the Finance Minister deserve our sincere congratulations. It is 9 per cent and odd. Of course, the target for the end of this financial year was 8 per cent and odd. There is no room for self-complacency for the Government. Because, when this news appeared, in the same breath, there was another warning by the National Informatics Centre - an organisation which is under the Planning Commission - to the Government that they have forecast an inflation rate of 10.25 per cent at the end of the current financial year. So, there is absolutely no room for self-complacency, although it has touched one digit level now and it should further go down as to be in tune with the target fixed. There was also another forecast by the export organisation under the control of the Planning Commission itself. There has been an unusual growth in the Union Government's Budgetary deficit during the first quarter of 1992-93. It do not know what is the position after the end of the second quarter, that is, the end of June. But whatever information is there, that is with regard to the first quarter. This is according to the date available with the Reserve Bank of India that within three months, the deficit has gone up from Rs. 4774 crore as on April 3, to a very high figure of Rs. 14,946 crore. I am very happy to say that the Finance Minister has however managed to meet quickly the targets fixed by the IMF.

This year, the first and the foremost task before the Government is to increase the revenue; the collection they have to augment. On the other hand, they have to drastically cut non-plan expenditure, wasteful expenditure. This year is a very difficult year with uncertain behaviour, erratic behaviour of monsoon; and quite a large area may go dry; and it will adversely affect our foodgrains production. Last year also, it was not very very good and we know the impact. Therefore, as you know, even after 45 years of our independence, our Budget can be called a Budget or can be called a gamble on the monsoon as people used to say during the British rule.

What is required? A contingency plan has got to be prepared. PDS has got to be streamlined. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, whichever Yojana is there, you know, how faulty it is implemented by the State Government; there is a lot of pilferage in it. So, there will be

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

an increasing pressure on JRY to provide employment to the people in the rural areas.

This year, there will be a pressure more on fertiliser and fertiliser subsidy. As you know, the Government have, of late, decided not to make the small and marginal farmers suffer; but that relief that concession they are not getting in the States; that should be looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: There is a fear psychosis and apprehension in the mind, when the last Budget was prepared, that there will be a large scale retrenchment, a large scale closure of sick public sector units; but no sick unit has been closed so far; no retrenchment has taken splace. I thank the Government for that; but, at the same time, there was some economic drive going on in some public sector units. But, now, we find recklessly they are going on spending. That should be looked into; strict monitoring should be done so that our public sector should continue to be in the commanding heights of our economy.

I would like to know to what extent the Raja Challiah Committee Report has been accepted. From our experience we now find that we have to go for more of irrigation, we have to put emphasis on agriculture development further, rural development so that people in the rural areas get their due share of the progress made and jobs, etc.

Unless we fight for regional imbalance, we cannot make progress, we have to go for balanced development into all regions. You are coming from the North East. What sort of discontment is prevailing in your area about this? Therefore, they have to see that no regional imbalance takes place. Otherwise, this regional imbalance will be another cause of our weakening much needed and much cherished national unity, national integration and national solidarity.

There has been a demand in this House several times about the time of presentation of the Budget, which period should be covered under the financial year. The present practice is that it covers the period from First April to 31st March as the financial year; it does not suit the conditions, the requirements and the climatic conditions of our country. This is the right time for presenting the annual Budget in a country like India depending on monsoon, depending on agriculture. Now the Government will get a correct picture; and accordingly, they can formulate their policies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't record anything from this time, whatever he says.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL(Phulpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on supplementary demands. The hon. Minister of State of Finance is present in the House but the Finance Minister often evades the matter very easily. India is predominantly an agricultural country and whenever Budget is presented in the House it is often said Agriculture is the backbone of the country. The grants provided to the farmers do not reach the farmers and the middlemen take away the benefits. As the limits has been imposed for big business in the same way, if any such limit is also fixed for the farmers according to their lend holding and may be provided resources according to their needs then they will not have to go to the middlemen. But the

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**Not recorded.

Government has not taken any decision upto now. This is a very important point that farmers take loans to instal handpumps. In the market it is available at the rate of Rs. 9000/- but when the farmers buy it through Government machinery they have to pay Rs. 11-12 thousands for the same thing. Hon-Minister must be aware of the complete situation. It should be given thought as to why the farmers have been put into these currupt practices. Government provide assistance to the farmers and the poor to buy cows and buffalos to enchance their income. But if farmers buys these through Government machinery, they are cheated. A few days back the hon. Minister of State in the ministry of Finance had declared that the subsidy on the fertilizers is being reduced. Two types of rebate has been granted and the corruption involved in the process has increased. So all of it should be reviewed. Arrangement should be made so that farmers get fertilizers very easily and no corruption is involved in it. I am of the opinion that it is misutilised. The corruption would increase as the rebate increases. The assistance to the farmers should be given in the form of interest free loans for four-five years instead of providing rebate which they can repay when their economic condition improves. It can help in reducing corruption and dishonesty. I hope you would pay attention towards it. In India if the loans are given directly to the farmers without involving mediators then there are 22 such blocks where seventy percent people are such who have been benefitted but at the same time when these have been given through mediators only 20 per cent people have got the benefit.

If the Government pays attention towards it, I think people would be benefited. The hon. minister of food has replied in answer to a question that the country is going to import wheat this year. Last year the wheat was in surplus quantity in the country. The country exported wheat at the rate of Rs. 240/- per quintal and imported the wheat at the rate of Rs. 526 per quintal. Government is buying wheat from farmers at the rate of Rs. 280 per quintal and it is being said that procurement is low. The Government would give Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 to the farmers. It would have been better if we would not have wasted foreign exchange. Government is spending valuable foreign exchange in importing the wheat. Government should pay attention towards paying more assistance to the farmers. The rates of the fertilizers have been increased and the farmers do not have the capacity to buy the required fertilizers, and so the production has decreased. I would request that this should be reviewed in order to provide assistance to the farmers. 315.12 lakh Rupees had been waived off under Agricultural relief on 31.3.91 and it paved way for a discussion.. (*Interruptions*) Intellectuals said that Banks would have no accounts, money would not remain there Government would not be able to rule the country. Even though Harshad Mehta made a scam involving Rs. 3500 crore there was no uproar. When three crore and fifteen lakh rupees were waived of there was a great uproar. The Capitalists of the country do not tolerate if some crores are spent for the benefit of farmers. Therefore it is our moral responsibility that we review the situation where we have to import wheat. We are forced to make more import. If support price of Rs. 350/- per quintal had been paid to the farmers of this country, the procurement targets would have been achieved than Indian Government could have been able to save 176 crores. But attention had not been paid in this direction. Now there is a need to pay attention towards this.

Today the agricultural land in the country is about 847 lakh hectare out of which only 452 lakh hectare land is irrigated. Only 25% of the total land is irrigated. This means 1395 hectare land is unirrigated. Now our population is increasing day by day. If we do not pay attention towards irrigation, a day will

[Sh. Ram Pujan Patel]

come when we would have to beg food from other countries and we would become dependent on others. Than laws would be forcely applied on us, therefore we should face the problem of food-grains and population. When Budgets are presented it is said that development is lacking because population is increasing day by day. Government should formulate such programmes which may help in controling the population.

The biggest challenge before us today is to end corruption from this country. No attention is paid ever in solving this problem. Today corruption has become a part of our life. Money is earned through corruption which creates instability and immorality. Poor people are exploited. I think efforts should be made in order to control situation. Life-imprisonment should be given to corrupt people as is given to thiefs and bandits.

First of all we should modify the election procedure. Hon. Finance Minister should make provisions in this regard. Funds should be sanctioned for contesting elections and money and power should be minimised. Election should be finished within twenty days time. Ban should be imposed on the banners and posters because the cloth which is utilised for making banners is tough cloth which becomes expensive for poor people. Candidates should attract the voters only through distributing his autobiography. Permit should be granted for jeeps and cars. Nobody should be allowed to make banner out of that cloth. A total ban should be imposed on the election-day. It would prevent disputes and booth-capturing in the elections.

Identity cards should be distributed and efforts should be made to increase the production of fertilizers. Government should pay attention towards the proposal of extension of a factory at Phulpur. Such steps should be taken which develops the country without going into party affiliations, because it would benefit the country.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDA (Barrackpore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has come in this session with the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the General Budget.

Regarding the Budget, I want to submit that in spite of the lofty claims made by the Government, the Budget was prepared at the behest of the IMF and, as has now been revealed, at the behest of the Harshads. We have found in the newspapers that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, hon. Member of this House, has accused the Government that before the Budget was prepared, Harshad had some connections with the Minister of Finance, and that was not rebutted.

The failure of the Government is evident from the fact that in spite of the inflation rate having come down, which was probably, 9.28 by the end of July, 1992 and in spite of the fiscal budget also having come down, there are still serious financial imbalances in our economy. In spite of that, the prices of essential commodities have not come down. Simply swearing by the pledges made in the Congress (I) Election Manifesto and just to cover up the failures, some jargons of economic theories we are hearing for the last few sessions, which did not bring about any change towards the progress, development and amelioration of the poverty of the people. Rather, only yesterday the House has witnessed the awful statement by the Textiles Minister regarding squeezing of job potentialities because of loss and throwing 80,000 people out of job just by one stroke. So, this is happening on the contrary.

We have demanded many a time, since the days of Shrimati Indira Gandhi till date, the fourteen essential commodities must be distributed through the Public Distribution System at a subsidised rate. This is one of the main methods to contain the price rise, to contain the imbalance. In order to enable our economy to tune up with the needs of the people and the development of the people, the dangerous theory of destruction of Swadeshi is being propagated by these new policies. Swadeshi is going to be destroyed within a very short time. We like to emphasise the fact that we must admit that even after 45 years of our Independence we have been poor. At the behest of our national leaders, our peasantry or workers have increased the production and productivity of our country. Our national leaders wanted that good quality of jute should be produced, peasants should produce good quality. Our national leaders wanted that cotton should be produced in our country, a quality of cotton which can be exported should be produced; our peasantry responded to the call and produced a large quantity of quality cotton which is exportable and we are now exporting that type of cotton. It is not that the people are not responding to the system that is advanced before them in order to increase the production in the way of amelioration of poverty in our country. But in spite of all these things our country is just producing what we need in the food area. It can grow more than what we need and it is advancing towards that. In spite of that, the poverty of our country is to be regretted in a big way. Even after 45 years of Independence people are dying of starvation. This Parliament in this Session has noted starvation deaths in our country. We have developed the public sector system, we have developed the public sector banking system, banks have been nationalised by the Government under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi and it was supported by all, I mean, this action was supported by all at that time. Now, through a back-door policy our Finance Minister is seeking to privatise the banks. I think he will respond and say, No, no, we are not going to privatise,' I ask what he is going to do by this method. Tall talks of partial covertibility of rupee which is going to be fully convertible in a hasty way will just increase for the time being — not in the long run or for a longer period — the trading and not manufacturing. This partial convertibility has not developed our industry, has not attracted any foreign investment. This has only created an atmosphare that under the garb of trading, black marketing, smuggling and racketeering are going on in our country.

Sir, I want to emphasise on another point that in the agricultural sector, under the garb of farmers' interests, the entire policy of the Congress regime since independence till day is seeking to help the *kulaks*, the big landlords and those who are the farms owners. But they are not cultivators. In the name of farmers, the interests of the real peasants, the interests of the cultivators, the interests of the poor and interests of the downtrodown are being drowned in the ocean. They find no hope in the policies of the Congress Party. Four to five per cent of the people who are owning land have a control of about 45 per cent of the land and therefore, 45 per cent of the produce of the country, by their advantage in the society, socially, economically and otherwise, is being controlled by them. And they also control another 15 to 20 per cent of the agricultural produce of the country. Therefore it is only the interests of the five per cent of the people who control the entire agricultural sector, which is boosted up by our Congress leaders since the days of independence, since the days of Nehru, down through Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Mr. Narasimha Rao. In this process, the country cannot thrive. Our economic imbalance is bound to aggravate further in spite of the so-called fiscal deficit coming down to single digit and inflation rate coming down to single digit. But, as I said earlier, the prices will go up. It is said that our balance of payment is in a very difficult situation. Why is it in a difficult situation? If we agree that ours is a poor country, we shall start in a humble way. We are going to participate in the international market in equal terms. A mouse is trying to complete with an elephant in the international market in equal terms. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): I want to raise a point of order. Rule 216 reads:-

> "The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): You have read a wrong rule.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Your problem is that you refuse to see reason. I have pointed out a very pertinent rule. We are on Supplementary Demands. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. (*Interruptions*). I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point of order is very balanced. I would request the hon. Member to stick to the Supplementary Demands. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Let me complete. I accept their intelligence but their opinion of themselves tends to overtake their intelligence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point of order is balanced and valid. I would request the hon. Member to please stick to the Supplementary Demands. Not beyond that. Please conclude.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: The balance of payment crisis has developed over decades and that has accelerated to a great extent during the period 1984 to 1989.

In conclusion, I would like to say that successive Congress Governments are responsible for the situation which they say it is due to exigencies. Our Finance - Minister says "What else can I do?"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not record any thing. No more. No.

* (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am in a hurry, therefore, I will raise only a few points.

We are celebrating 50th anniversary, golden juiblee of the Quit India Movement of 1942.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: There is no Cabinet rank Minister present in the House. It is not proper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So many Ministers are here. They are noting down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, 8th August, 1942 was the last day of my student life at college. It has also completed 50 years. And I was put behind the bars on 11th August, that too has completed 50 years. After releasing from jai in 1944 the British Government had laid down the condition that only those students would be readmitted who would promise not to indulge in anti-Government activities. We refused. We decided in favour of the honour of the country and not in obtaining the degree. It was the time when world war was going on and we were the strong supporter of that war. British Government was ruling over our country and we wanted to oust it. Today, we are celebrating golden jubilee, and are unanimous on it. Our policy has been presented through supplementary demands. Will our feelings find place in it? My colleague Shri Bansal has raised a very pertinent point. But there is no provision of celebrating golden jubilee in our rules on the completion of 50 years. Still as it is a special occassion and we are celebrating it. Can we not give any gift to the country through these supplementary demands.

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*Not recorded.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gandhiji in his first interview given to Lui Fisher, an American journalist in May 1942 had said that tenants will be owner of the land and jamidari will be abolished. When Lui Fisher asked about the compensation. Gandhiji said that farmers have no money, therefore, no compensation would be given. It took place in May, 1942. It is true that we have taken some steps in the direction of land reforms but we have failed to complete this task even after so many years. Will the Golden jubilee be celebrated only for show or will it also be given practical shape Land reforms means increase in the purchasing power of the country. Most of the population works hard in the fields, they should have land and the subsidy withdrawn from fertilizers should be restored so that they may produce more and have money with them. Only then they would be able to buy goods from market and the goods manufactured in the factories and would provide raw-material to our industries. It is essential to complete the task of land reforms for the industries also.

I would submit that in his reply the hon. Minister should announce that by the end of golden jubilee celebration year the Government would complete all remaining work of land reform and would not allow it be postponed indefinitely. Awakening will be brought about in the whole country and this work will completed. Otherwise there is a danger. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are implementing our policies under the pressure of the World Bank. Yesterday, convenors of Confederation of Indian Industries have openly said in the presence of 10 members of Parliament that nationalised banks should be privatised. They also demand that public sector industries should also be given in private hands. I appreciated audacity of this statement and thank them that they are audacious. But we all know that no industrialist in the country is running his industry only with his own resources. No whole trader in the country is running his business only with the money of public and help from banks. The Government as well as all the newspapers of the country say that public sector units are not running successfully. I would like to remind the hon. Members that when I was the Member of 5th Lok Sabha at that time 103 textile mills were closed, which were made almost defunct by the private sector, They were Nationalised and revived. The production in the country increased. They say that these mills are running in loss. It seems that our hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister want to destroy this sector. Government is closing down public sector units which are running in loss and is handing over those units to private sector which are earning profit. It will not be beneficial to the country. People will have no purchasing power.

There are crisis of market in America. Similar crisis are there in Japan. Europe and America are competing hard to grab market.

[Sh. Bogendra Jha]

There is also neck to neck competition between Japan and America for market and for increasing purchasing power. If purchasing power of people of our country does not increase, if the wealth of a few people increase, then we will be importing depression from abroad and depression and price rise will go hand in hand. The capitalists of the country are following the path of monopoly and escalation. They are following the policy of decreasing the production and increasing the profit. This is the basic policy which is against the interests of the country. The policy which is against the spirit of mass movement of 1942, and the policy which has been presented through these supplementary demands, should be changed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I myself told you that I do not have much time. My colleague Shri Tej Narayan Singh will speak, but in the end I would like to say that we have no other option but to oppose the supplementary demands, We have Himalayas at our head where there are glaciars throughout the year. We can produce electricity, control flood and undertake irrigation by constructing so many multi-purpose river valley projects. In this field we are progressing slowly. It is either Tehri dam or Kosi or Pancheshwar Karnali dam we are moving slowly at snails's pace. There is slow pace of enhancing production and we are going ahead on the path of handing over social property, public property and national property to the capitalists. These policies will not benefit the country. People will be forced to follow the path of agitation. Workers will be retrenched. Prices will go up. Any reduction in the subsidy on agriculture produce will result in price rise. There will be conflict between the Government and working class, engaged in fields factories and students will came out of the schools to participate in that conflict, we will certainly be with the public against this capitalistic policy and policy of the world Bank so that we may abolish these policies. We had participated in the Freedom Movement to stress upon the then Govt to follow the policies aimed at public welfare with these words, I conclude.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with great regreat, I would like to say about supplementary demands that the Government is not functioning judiciously by spending more than the sanctioned amount. The Government has no control over its expenditure. Congress has been ruling the country for about 40 years. During this period, first we spent money indiscriminately taking loans from foreign countries. Government spends to entire amount allocated through budget, then there is additional expenditure which Government gets through supplementary demands.

15.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair]*

There was no control over wasteful expenditure. The result is that the country is on the verge of insolvency. India has become the biggest debator next only to Brazil. Rishi Charwak had said, "Yawat Jiwet, sukham jiwet, rinam kritwa, ghritam piwet" it means, as long as you live, live happily take loan and live lavishly. The Government wants that as long as it is in power, it should continue to seek loan from foreign countries to remain in power. It does not want to was future expenditure. When new Government came into power it had made wide propoganda that it would observe economy in expenditure. I would like to ask as to what happened with that economy.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have come here because, we have to pass a number of Bills and you cannot hold a general discussion on supplementary demands...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I am coming to the point.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. I want to help you to make points on this Demand. Otherwise, this will continue and you would not be able to complete the discussion. I hope you will cooperate.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): A reference has been made in the demands of the Defence Ministry regarding the 29th report of the Public Accounts Committee. It has been stated in it that during the tenure of the 8th Lok Sabha, 187th report of the public accounts committee was presented before it. A detailed comment has been made regarding the payment for the wasteful and avoidable expenditure incurred on the acquisition of naval ships during the year 1988-89. Let us have a lesson from this comment. A reference has been made in the meeting of C.C.P.A. held on the 30th June, 1980 that consequent upon the approval of selection of one Dharamveer it took 18 months to have signatures of Dharamveer. Due to this delay of 18 months between the date of proposal and the date of signatures on the contract an ex-gratia of rupees 5.8 crore was paid and in addition to it, an amount of Rs. 21.33 crore had to be paid. All this bas been mentioned in it. It had been indicated in the beginning of the list that it has already been discussed in the 19th report of the public accounts committee, Under the demands for excess grants 1988-89.

Recommendations have been made under Article 115(b) of the Constitution to regularise this excess expenditure. No doubt the recommendations to regularise it are there in the Constitution yet such incidents should be avoided. As a matter of fact such incidents take place as the paper works take a long time. The public Accounts Committee give the guidelines to the Government that on the basis of the efficiency and working, the recommendations should be implemented soon. Likewise one more thing was stated, that the construction of both these ships should have been completed by the public sector undertakings by the year 1987-88. But it was not completed uptil 1990-91, after 5 years i.e. on 7th February 1992 a ship was completed and put into operation. The operation of the other ship is under consideration and it is stated that it would perhaps be put into operation in September 1993. The demands under the Defence Expenditure which have been presented before the House to meet this excess expenditure which have been subjected to objections, should not be made in future, because such opportunity arose due to excessive delay. I would like to request the Govt through you that such inordinate delay should not occur in future and in fact such type of delay should be made a punishable offence. This was the slogan of this Govt. that it would eradicats the corruption first, but after this Govt. came to power what to talk of revealing the facts of Boforse Scandal, a new Scandal 'Security Scandal' involving 5000 crores, rupees took place. The Govt. claimed that it would reduce the prices but in vain.

These supplementary demands which have been presented in the House relate to provide the subsidy as the small scale industries and fertiliser. But actually this subsidy has not been given. The money has been demanded in the name of providing subsidy on the fertiliser factories but the farmers were not given subsidy on fertilisers. It was the main reasons for the shortage in production. Our wheat-was exported at lesser price, but the wheat was imported on higher prices. Had the farmers been given subsidy on the fertilisers then this situation would not have come up.

Similarly, the I.D.P.L. and other Public

[Sh. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Sector Undertakings are running in loss. Earlier the Government used to say that there would ne no retrenchment of the employees but now additional amount has been asked for in the name of voluntary retirement, High Court and the Central Tribunal. In the same way, the land for the C.R.P.F. is reported to be purchased at Bangalore. The appropriate expenses should be undertaken but the un-necessary expenses should be avoided. Economy at every stage should be followed. The Government should pay its attention to avoid the tendency of undue delay in executing the scheme in future.

MR. SPEAKER: I am reading out it for you.

[*English*]

> "The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them..."

[*Translation*]

Speaker about it otherwise it will take a shape of a general debate. I am saying so because there are so many bills to be passed and we have a limited time, if it will not be passed it would be not a good thing. You have been allotted time to speak therefore you should conclude in one or two minutes.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will conclude in a few words. The condition of the farmers is very miserable in the country since there has been no rains. The Government had made plans for providing the irrigation facilities but these have also not been implemented. Due to shortage of rains the favours' condition has became miserable.

16.00 hrs

Electricity is also not being supplied to them. If the farmers want to instal pumping sets for irrigation, they are not getting diesel for that purpose. The condition of the labourers is more pitiable then the farmers. Most of the labourers of this country live on agriculture and there is drought almost in all the States of the country. The labourers have become jobless. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that irrespective of the opposition, it should get the 'Food for work programme' passed for the whole of the country at a large scale; so that the food may be provided to the labourers in such a drought situation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondly if you want that the farmers should do proper farming then subsidy should ne given on fertilisers.

MR. SPEAKER: On which demand you are speaking? Speak on the supplementary demands for excess expenditure; please do not speak on the general demands I have already read it out to you. It is not like this. If we have got time, I could have definitely accommodated you.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: The reduction in subsidy on fertilizers has made the condition of the farmers more miserable. Besides it, the prices are increasing day by day. The Government had promised to control the price rise but it is increasing rapidly. The Government had made a promise to check price rise in one hundred days but now more than one year has passed and nothing has been done in this regard. Both the farmers and the labourers are the most sufferers from the increasing prices. May be, some people are not affected by it but more than 90 percent of the public is a victim of it. Due to it, the number of unemployed youth is increasing, they are not getting job opportunities. I want to cite an example of Delhi. Shri Israr Ali Khan, fights for the cause of the labourers and the jhuggi-dwellers but criminal charges are levelled against him. My demand is that some scheme should be formed for the unemployed persons and they should be provided with jobs. Criminal laws should not be used against the person who fights for the cause of the labourers and unemployed persons. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that keeping in view the odd circumstances of the country, some scheme should be formulated so that the job opportunities may be created for the jobless youths so that they can earn their livelihood.

With these words I extend my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Thank you Mr. Speaker. I stand here to express my dissatisfaction over the state of affairs of the country. After the Budget, we are here again with the Supplementary Demands. In spite of the repeated assurances from the Government, the pauperisation of the rural poor and the industrial workers is going on. Price rise is also unabating, though the Government is talking all sorts of economic jargon.

I do not want to go into details. I just want to confine myself to one point. The Government has been assuring all the time in this House in different debates and discussions that regional imbalance will be taken care of.

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be discussed here. You shall have to confine yourself to the Supplementary Demands. You cannot discuss general principles.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: I confine myself to one particular point about the agro-industry. Here I want to mention that all the time, I am talking about correcting the regional imbalances. So far as this branch agro-industries is concerned, North East is totally neglected. You also will agree with me that the North East produces very good fruits and other products of horticulture. But no step has been taken to develop industries based on those horticultural and other products in the hilly areas. I will just give you one example of Pineapple. In the Delhi market, when I enquired, it was selling from Rs. 15 per piece onwards. But the growers in the hilly districts of Assam and also the neighbouring hilly States are selling pineapple at Rs. 2 per piece. I have visited some places where they are just dumping pineapples and there is no one to purchase them. Now, those rotten pineapples are creating health hazards in those areas. Mosquitoes and other insects are there because of these rotten pineapples. Now, the people are repenting why they have taken to horticultural crop. So, I would urge upon the Government that so far as the agro-industry is concerned, the Govenment should take immediate steps so that in the hilly areas of Assam, especialy, the two districts, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar some agro industries are taken up in order to preserve the fruits and other things.

So far as other things are concerned, the plight of the mon man of this country, the rural poor, the industrial workers is taken care of by the Government. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

I rise to demand an increase in the grant for the Ministry of Human Resource Development, so that sports and youth affairs may be given more funds. Our Minister Ms. Mamata Banerjee, had been stating in his

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

House as well as in the other House that the funds allotted for this Department should be increased. We would like to share her views on this point. You know how our country had fared in the recently concluded Olympic Games. It was recently discussed in the Rajya Sabha. It was also discussed here and it was pointed out by the Minister that due to paucity of funds, our country could not fare well. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no Supplementary Demand or Excess Demand from the Sports Ministry. These Supplementary Demands are from the Fertilizer Ministry, small scale industries, rural industries, atomic energy, Department of Space and nothing more.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Kaul and Shakdher and Parliamentary Practice by May say that in Supplementary Demands any general discussion can be allowed so far as discussing a general policy is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: General discussion is allowed in the President's Address.

MR. SPEAKER: Here, there is no demand for the Sports Ministry.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Under the Ministry of Home Affairs, police comes. Can I raise it?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no Supplementary Demand for the Home Ministry. You have not seen the papers. These demands are about fertilizers, small scale industries, atomic energy and Department of Space.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I have prepared for a general discussion on this. Because, it was allowed every time. Only this time, it is not being allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: I am reading out the specific rules to you

The rule says:

> "The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them..."

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: All right, I shall limit my speech. I shall not raise it further but I would press for increasing the funds for Sports and Youth Affairs.

Under the national policy on education, six per cent of the national income should go to the Human Resource Development Department, that means it includes sports and youth affairs.

Now, I am proposing that we should raise it to 10 per cent of the national income; and it should go for sports and youth affairs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): I am grateful to all the Members who have participated in the discussion on the Demands for Excess Grants for 1988-89, and the first Supplementary proposals for this year.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): What about my party?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time now. There are so many Bills pending. We would not be able to complete them. We have to sit upto 10 P.M. in the night.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ: But how do we participate like this?

MR. SPEAKER: Not always.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ: Then what does it mean?

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot give time to 545 Members. Please understand our difficulty.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ: You kindly adjust me.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have explained to you that there is no time.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ: Does it mean that you will deprive my right to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: You have to.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ: I am sorry for it on behalf of my party.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I should point out that the supplementary proposals are quite unsuasl. It is for the first time in many years that the first Supplementary is for as low as amount as Rs. 12.15 crores. They are entirel to meet the obligatory expenditure of the Government, such as decretal payments and guarantee obligations. The supplementary is being obtained for technical reasons, and as such does not involve any cash outgo. It is a clear indication of our determination to restore the fiscal balance.

In the debate some point has been raised by Mr. Sriballav Panigrahi regarding the Excess Demand for 1988-89 being presented only now. I want to say the audited account for 1988-89 was presented in the Budget Session of 1990; thereafter notes had been sent to PAC; after being audited by the C&AG, the Excess Demands can be presented only after scrutiny by PAS; and as per their recommendation, the PAC Report recommending regularisation was laid before Lok Sabha on 29th April, 1992. The Demands for Excess Grant has been brought now in this session.

About fertiliser subsidy, a question was asked. I want to say that the Finance Minister has already indicated in this hon. House that he intends waiting for the report of the Parliamentary Committee before taking a view on this matter later in the year.

I agree that, to the extent possible, there should be few occasions for Government to approach the House for approving demands for Excess Grants. In spite of our best efforts, there are many expenditure points and the excess expenditure does take place. But as compared with the sanctioned provisions, the excess expenditure was very low. For Civil Departments, it was around Rs. 160 crores against a total sanctioned provision of Rs. 18,712 crores. For Defence, it was nearly Rs. 104 crores against a total sanctioned provision of Rs. 13,381 crores.

The excess expenditure has been thoroughly scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee who have made a number of suggestions on which the Ministries are taking appropriate action. Regularisation of the excess expenditure on the basis of their scrutiny is being done.

I woule now recommend that this House considers the Demands for Excess Grants relating to 1988-89 and also the Appropriation Bill relating to the Supplementary proposals for the current year.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order

> Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column therefo:-

Demand Nos. 12,13, 14, 26, 52, 68, 74, 75 92, 93 and 94."

The motion was adopted.

16.17 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL* 1992

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts sent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1989, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1989, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKH: Sir, I introduce the Bill**.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I beg to move:**.

> "That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1989, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1989, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraofrdinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 12-8-1992.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the presiden'.

The question is:

> "That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: The question:

> "That the Schedule stand part of this Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL*, 1992

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1992-93

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1992-93."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I beg to move:**

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1992-93, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

> "That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraofrdinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 12-8-1992.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the president.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

> "That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The questin is:

> "That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order the House is lacking quorum.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The bell is being rung —

Now there is quorum.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.22 hours

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: DISAPPROVAL OF SPECIAL COURT (TRIAL OF OFFENCES RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES) ORDINANCE AND SPECIAL COURT (TRIAL OF OFFENCES RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES) BILL

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House will take item nos 22 and 23 together. Statutory Resolution.

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	..	Absent
Dr. Laxminarain Pandey	..	Absent
Shri Madan Lal Khurana	..	Absent
Shri Nitish Kumar	..	Absent
Shri Jaswant Singh	..	Absent
Shri Ram Naik	..	Absent

Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	..	Absent
Shri G.L. Kanaujia	..	Absent
Shri Venkateswara D. Rao	..	Absent
Shri Lokanath Choudhury	..	Absent
Shri Indrajit Gupta	..	Absent
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	..	Absent
Shri Guman Mal Lodha	..	Absent

So, the Statutory Resolution is not moved.

Now, item no. 23 - Dr. Manmohan Singh.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:**

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Special Court for the trial of offences relating to transactions in securities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Serious irregularities were noticed in the securities transactions of certain banks and financial institutions in collusion with brokers in May, 1992. In my statement in this House relating to the developments in the Stock Market, I had stated that the matter will be enquired into by a Committee of the Reserve Bank of India headed by the Deputy Governor. Soon after the submission of the interim report of this Committee, Government took prompt action against the persons and institutions involved in the irregularities. The President promulgated the Special Court (Trial of Offences relating to Transactions in Securities) Ordinance 1992 on the 6th of June. The Ordinance provided for the establishment of a Special Court for the trial of Offences relating to Transactions in Securities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Some rules were also framed and notified by the Government on the 6th of June itself. Government appointed Shri A.K. Menon, Additional Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General as Custodian under Section 3 of the Ordinance on 6th June itself. Justice S.N. Variava, a Sitting Judge of the High Court at Bombay was nominated to head the Special Court, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Chief Justice of India n 10th June, 1992. Both the Custodian and the Special Court have started functioning.

The Custodian has notified the names of forty persons and institutions under the provisions of the Ordinance in order to prevent the diversion of the property of the offenders.

The Central Bureau of Investigation has so far registered ten regular cases against the various individuals and institutions who were found to be involved in offences relat-

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**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

ing to securities transactions. The investigations of the CBI are continuing. As stated by me on the floor of the Parliament, all possible action is being taken on priority basis for appropriate penal action against the guilty.

The constitutional validity of the Special Court Ordinance was challenged in the High Court at Bombay. On 24th July, 1992, after hearing the parties, the High Court dismissed the writ petition. The Stock Exchanges had also filed petitions before the Special Court in Bombay. After appearance of the Attorney General before the Special Court on 27th July, 1992 the Special Court have issued Ruling regarding effect of the notification issued by the Custodian, Government have taken into consideration these developments as well as the suggestions received for beneficial improvements in the Ordinance while converting it into an Act.

The matter was also discussed in the Cabinet and certain amendments of clarificatory nature have been proposed. I also had informal discussions on this matter with some of the Opposition Leaders on 7th August, 1992.

The Government share the concern expressed in the House regarding the irregularities in securities transactions and is committed to take prompt action against the offenders and to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities. I submit that this Bill may be taken into consideration and passed unanimously and expeditiously.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Special Court for the trial of offences relating to transactions in securities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: There is an amendment to the Motion for Consideration by Shri Rasa Singh Rawat. Are you moving your amendment?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT(Ajmer): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 12th November, 1992. (1)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Finance has presented a Bill for consideration of the House for setting up of a special court. In this connection, I would like to say that it is the biggest security scam in the country since independence. It involves about Rs. 5000 crore. It has damaged our credibility in the world. After independence, it was expected that we would build our nation by inculcating a sense of dedication among the people whether they are bank employees, people engaged in financial institutions or high officials in the field of politics. We have to take our nation ahead on the path of development and we have to make our nation prosperous again as it was in the olden days. Corruption has cropped up slowly and has become a national malady. After coming into power the new Government had committed that it would root out corruption and provide a clean administration to the nation. The Minister of Finance had announced new economic policy along with new reforms very enthusiastically. In the economic sphere, the Government introduced liberalisation delicencing, de-permitting, etc. under the new industrial policy. It gave a ray of hope in the country that it would bring a change in the country, create new atmosphere and bring radical changes in the country . The bank employees and people working in other banks and high officials of these banks got encorgement and political protection. Securities and shares worth crores of rupees of these banks which were in the hands of agents had been misappropriated. There had been bungling of crores of rupees. In the beginning when this question was raised in the House during Budget session, it was said at that time that there was no such thing. As the matter moves, we come to know gradually that there is no end to it. The more an elephand tries to get rid of mud, more it goes deep into it. The same type of situation arises due to economic policies and scam here. When the hon. Minister of Finance asked the Reserve Bank of India to enquire into the affairs of banks where irregularities had been committed or in which shares had been fluctuated we came to know the things gradually. The poor people had invested their hard-earned money in them. They were purchasing the shares as the cost of these shares was going up. But suddently their whole money was lost.

MR. SPEAKER: You should speak on the Bill.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I want to say that I support the Bill on setting up of a special court. The enquiry must be conducted. There has been abnormal delay in talking action. The speed at which arrests were made is not satisfactory V.I.Ps are working behind the curtain and conducting the show. I feel that the Joint-Parliamentary Committee would go deep into it. retired Judge from a High Court would be the Judge of the special court. He will try the case and award punishment. I welcome it. There should not have been so much of delay. The Goveernment issued on Ordinance just before the commencement of the Parliament Session. After issuing the Ordinanc, no special court was set up. It will be passed first then the special court would be set up. Even now the C.B.I. officials are tryping to distance themselves from the enquiry by submitting resignations. Some have already resigned and some want to get rid of it as they don't want to conduct the enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not speaking on the Bill.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I am very much speaking on the Bill. It has been said that we are going to set up a special Court to probe the irregularities in security transactions of financial institutions and restore the confidence of the people and honesty and credit of our banks and other financial institutions. I welcome it.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything to improve the situation, you may speak on it.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: The Bill was introduced in the House yesterday evening and the envelope reached us late this morning. During the whole day we remained busy. We did not get enough time to study such an important Bill. I am making my submission brief with due regard to your orders and instructions. Had there been enough time...

MR. SPEAKER: You are very intelligent. But it is not relevant.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: There are many deficiencies in the Bill. Had there been time, we would have examined it properly. Necessary arrangement for the security of the Judge in the special court should be made. Because these big people who can indulge in big scandals can also murder anybody. Therefore, proper arrangement for the secuirty of the hon. Judge should be made. These cases should not be tried in ordinary courts because these remain crowded always. Under the provision of the Bill setting up of a special court has been mentioned. The Judge also has to face many difficulties. I would like to request that

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

the Judge who is a financial expert should be appointed in the special court. Special arrangements should be made for his security. Records demanded by him should be made available by the Government without any hesituation. The entire securities, scam which have been exposed or to be exposed by the Reserve Bank of India should be covered under its jurisdiction. If the Joint Parliamentary Committee is able to trade the criminals they should be covered under the jurisdiction of this special court. There should be a provision of taking punitive action against them, because these people have played with the people, their money and the future of the country. The special court should be fully empowered to take stringement action against these people.

Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance had made an announcement in the House and the hon. Prime Minister also said that nobdy, irrespective of his status, would be spared, I would like to say that the assurance given in the House should be fulfilled, They have to show it in action. If the people involved in the scam have some morality, they should disclose it in time. At present names of Central Ministers have been mentioned and in future names of the State Ministers would also come up. All those people should be covered under the jurisdiction of the special court. It should not be so....

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, you are very thorough on the subject. If you speak like this, how will I be able to conduct the business of the House?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir I would like to say that the Juge of the special court should be fully competent and empowered and due care should be taken to make necessary provision for this.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears that the hon. Member Shri Rasa Singh has supported the Bill without having gone through it. But I cannot support it fully. I would like to speak something on one clause of this Bill. The clause 12 reads:

[*English*]

> "No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie againt the Central Government or the Custodian for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act."

In Sub-Clause (2), it is said:

> "No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any of its officers or other employees for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act."

[*Translation*]

I hope that this clause has not been included with a clear intention, so it, should not be included in the Bill. When the Sitting Judges of a High Court is being given special power for the speedy trial, now then can it be called a Special Court? The officers of the Central Government may be taken into it, but it will be done only later. There is a provision under the Indian Panel Code:

[*English*]

Nothing is an offence which is done in good faith

[*Translation*]

It has been stated clearly. But it can be known only after the trial whether it was done in god faith So, this is the clear provision of I.P.C. In my opinion, the Bill has been brought forwad with the intention of providing protection to officers who have committed irregularities. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to delate clause-12. The persons having changes against them should be brough before the Court to face the trial. And if the Special Court passes a judgement that whatever was done was done faith and with good intention, then action can be taken as per the provision of Indian Panel Code.

I do not want to speak on anything that is outside the Bill, but I would certainly say that if the Bill is passed in the present situation of the country, it will only given birth to doubts in the mind of the people against the Government. I would therefore request that the hon. Minister of Finance should delate that clause from the Bill before it is passed.

[*Engish*]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. It is very relevant.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): I move the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it Government amendment?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: No. Private Member's amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: But you were not there when I called you.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The second List was circulated

Subsequently. I will only make a reference while I speak on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Occasion has not arisen to move the amendment. Your amendment is to the Clause. You can take up later on.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The despatch with which the Government promulgated Special Courts Trial of Offences relating to Transaction and Securities

Ordinance, in fact, is ample proof of the Government's clear intention on the matter which arose when the news about the securities scam rocked the country and the Parliament, in particular.

Many things have been said on the floor of House and elsewhere. But the fact is that no time was lost in promulgating the Ordinance. In fact, many said that there is earnestness on the part of the Government to take appropriate action in the matter and to take action against anybody found guilty of indulging in any sort of undesirable activity which led to the scam and to take action without fear or favour.

As you had observed, I would stick to the provisions of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Because we have to pass many other Bills.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Before I refer to the amendments which I have brought and which are only of a technical nature, I would very briefly like to refer to Section 12 to which the hon. Member speaking before me just referred to. With all humility, I would like to submit that the interpretation placed on Sebnction 12 by the hon. Member is not correct. It is not that Section 12 seeks to absolve any Gvernment Officer or the Government itself of any act of malfeasance. It is precisely to take action againt anybody howsoever placed high, that this Bill is brought about and it is for this purpose that the substantive provision in this Bill is for firstly Section 4, that is, regarding the abrogation of the contracts etc by the custodian and then the establishment of Special Court to try offences, that is, subséquent Sections which empower the Special Court to take

[Sh. Pawan Kumar Bansal]

appropriate action in the matter.

Section 12 by its very nature is, in fact, subsequent to-as the hon. Member was wanting it to be like-it would deal with a situation independent of the provisions of this Bill and purpose of Section 12 is that while dealing with the cases, if any officer has by his act caused damage to any outside person, to any private person, then no suit shall lie in any other court. In fact, this provision is a guarantee to ensure that nobody can collude with anybody whatsoever, whether with the Custodian or the Special Curt or any officer of the Government to evade action under this Act. If sometbdy were to take benefit some individual person against whom there may be a reasonable feeling of doubt that person has committed an offence, if action is not taken against that person, the case cannot go to the Court.

MR. SPEAKER: This is for protecting the officers who are acting under that Act, not for those who have committed the offence.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That is exactly what I am trying to make out by taking two minutes to explain this.

MR. SPEAKER: Not necessary. The immunity is provided to the officers who will be acting under this act. We have many many Bills to pass.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The hon. Member said something else. Therefore on I want to refer to it. The only reason for which I have sught to move an amendment for the consideration of the hon. Minister is that an occasion may arise where you may have to constitute more than on court. He may be knowing the volume of work that may be likely to crop up. Clause 5 (1) says:

"The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a Court to be called the Special Court.

"In my first amendment, I have said that instead of the words "a Court the words "one or more Courts" should be substituted for that. Thereafter, I just referred to Clause 9 of this Bill. Here, it is said:

> ".... for the purpose of the said provisions of the Code, the Special Court shall be deemed to be a Court of Session and shall have all the powers of a Court of Session..."

Here, I suggested that the words "Court of Session and shall have all the powers of a Court of Session " should be substituted by the worlds "High Court and shall have all the powers of the High Courts" Why I say so is because in this case it is mandatory that the Special Court shall comprise a Sitting Judge of the High Court. The CU. P.C. provides that the High Court is also entitled to try cases on the original side in certain circumstances.

MR. SPEAKER: That is in Civil matter, not in criminal matters.

SHRI PAWAN KUMR BANSAL: This is on the criminal matters. I am talking of the Cr. P.C. There are two Sections. Section 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure says that subject to other provisions of this Code ect. any offence under the Indian Penal Code may be tried by High Court, Court of Session etc., Section 474 of the Code of Criminal Procedure also talks of trial before the High Court.

MR. SPEAKER: They can try. But the Sessions Courts are given the highest authority. They can punish a person for murder. Life punishment is also given by the Sessions Court. There is nothing bigger than that under Criminal Law.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANGAL: The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for eventualities till the cases are tried by the High Courts also.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different thing. Those are different things.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: With respect, it is not so. What I am trying to say is that if you are appointing a Sitting Judge of the High Court as the Judge of the Special Court, then we should not say that he shall be deemed to be a Court of Session. That is the spirit of the amendment which I wanted to move.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): You wanted to move, but you will not move it.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I will not move. I want to give the suggestion. I will not move. I will withdraw it. It is not substantive in character. I only want to point out that once you appoint a Judge of the High Court as a Judge of the Special Court, then every provision in that particular Special Law should be such that no inference whasoever can be drawn, Perhaps the position of the High Court or the Judge constituting the Special Court has been lowered.

With these words, I welcome this provision. This Bill has been brought about for expeditious disposal of the cases relating to Securities. I am sure that only time would allay the fears which are unfounded but expressed by the hon. Members from the other side.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know this is an extrardinary law. But extraordinary situations require extraordinary remedy. Therefore, we are not opposing. We are supporting this Bill. We hope that the intention behind it will be properly implemented. And the persons who are really guilty will receive condign punishment under this Act. The Bombay High Court had occasion to look into the vires of this because it was challenged before the Bmbay High Court and it has held that such powers which have been given to the custodian would ordinarily be not in consonance with the constitutional safeguards but for the provision, intervention of a judicial authority of the special court who will be a sitting judge of the high court in India. Really on that basis it has ben upheld because otherwise Section 4 really gives very very wide powers to the custodian. That is all right. The High Court has upheld the vires of it.

I am also thankful to the hon. Minister for Finance because he sat with us on this Bill and certain amendments he proposed and we also agreed to those. But there is some change that I had suggested and which has been made in sub-clause 4 of Clause 9. Clause 9 deals with the power and the procedure to be followed in the special court. So far as criminal aspect is concerned, that is to be done according to the Criminal Procedure Code and the warrent cases also should be tried by this. Then it will be as a Court of Session and power of conviction is also given to it. But with regard to civil matters kindly see sub-clause 4. It says:

"While dealing with any other matter brought before it, the Special Court may adopt such procedure as it may deem fit consistent with the principles of natural justice..

" I am glad that he has accepted our suggestion. Why I am making this submission is that because I do not want this Act to be challanged and somebody making it inoperative before a higher court. Therefore, some safeguards will have to be provided. They have provided this naural justice. I hope that in the implementation of the Act, in the working of this Act, no opportunity will be

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

obtained by the persons who are apparently guilty to take advantage of any lacuna. Therefore, this is very very essential and this should be kept in mind. This is a scandal of monumental proportions which has taken place in this country and nobody should get through or get themselves absolved because of any lacuna in the Act or in the procedure that may be followed. Provision for an appeal cures many of the initial defects in the ordinane. Now appeal has been provided under Clause 10 that cures the lacuna that was there earlier in the ordinance.

Sir, I am happy that a sitting judge has been associated with this so that this very imprtant legislation is properly implemented. The only thing which is necessary is that the executive authority also should have that proper approach and they should bring before the custodian and the Special Court all the cases which do come within the ambit of this law. There should be no remissness there. It has to be a very alert vigilant executive, very alert vigilant investigative agency. And naturally we expect that on that basis the court the judiciary will also play its part so that persons who have taken this country for a ride - thousands of crores of rupees of public money have been secreted or spirited away - - they can be caught and proper action is taken. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill and at the same time I object to what has been laid dwn in clause No.12 of this Bill. I would like to say that the term' in good faith' mentioned there is highly dangerous and if this term remains there, it will help the culprit. This term should therefore be removed.

Through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister that it should be reviewed from legal point of view. So far as my understanding of law is cncerned, it will go in favour of the defendant. This term should therefore be deleted. If this term' good faith' is not deleted, the case may linger on for quite a long time and those who are waiting for some decision, some justice will be much disappointed. I have, therefore, objection to section 12 and section 13. I would, therefore, like the hon. Minister to make amendment after giving done though to it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondly, I would like to say that there are many Acts there to control everything but the point is that all of us know as to practivally how much useful they are. There are Acts lke C.P.C., I. P.C., Land Reforms Act etc. As I have said about the term 'good faith' similarly it is written in the Home Tenancy Act that no case shall be filed in a Civil Court in connection with giving 'Parcha' (receipt) to a pooharman, but at the same time it has also been mentioned that if there are some irregularities, a case may be filed in the Civil Court and on that very ground the case remains pending for a long time and thereby justice is denied to the poor.

Secondly, I know that the intention of the hon. Minister is clear and there are a number of rules and regulations at present to govern the R.B.I. and these rules have not been repealed. They are very much there, but in spite of all those rules and regulations, the greatest scandle was committed in the country. I do not think that anything worse than it can happen in the country. A man like me cannot believe it. Whenever this matter is raised, the hon. Minister strongly replies that the law is there and there has been no violation of law. But the question is if there has been no violation of law, how such a scandle was committed? There is a proverb in Bhojpuri— "Napla Jokhala Thane-Larka Budle Kahe,, There were two engineers, there was a river on the way and there was flood. They were also accompanied by a boy. They said that there was no problem for them in crossing the river, but the problem was how the boy would cross. At this, one engineer proposed that he should measure the depth of the river.,

MR. SPEAKER: Please, there are many Bills to be passed, there is not time for stories.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: I will finish it is one minute. The engineer measured the depth of the river on different points and drew out the average depth and comparing it to the tallness of the boy and then the boy was asked to cross the river and he was drowned.

I would, thefore, want to mention that in spite of all the rules and regulations a sum of rupees 35000 crore was drained out and on one was arrested.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I extend my support to this law, but the people of the country will support this law only when the persons responsible for the scandle are exposed before the people and punished. Only then this law can be meaningful. With these words, I support this law.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been intrduced to include the special provisions made through the ordinance. Nobody has any objection to the objects and Reasons of the Bill but it is unfortunate for us that despite all the rules and laws such a situation has emerged. Under Clause 10 (1) it has been stated that all the appellate powers are vested in the Supreme Court, therefore, I do not think that there will be any short-coming or anything will be left out in the provisions that we are making. But it is because of that very clause, which has been termed to be benevolent, that we are suffering. We mever expressed lack of confidence in anybody so far but the reward for cnfiding in them has revealed tody that the entire system is managed by man and yet the inclusion of this separate clause is beyond our understand.

MR. SPEAKER: These provisions are made to provide prtection to those who are bound by them and not for those who have been involved in the scandal.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: If its objective is to provide protection, it is all right. There is nothing wrong if changes are made with good intentions. Yet if we are assured that everything will run smoothly nobody will object to it .

MR. SPEAKER: It has been done, so that there is no fear.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: It is very good, that Govenment has made such a provision. The law which would be passed would empower us with special powers. I am of the opinion that the measures which we are taking to achieve our objectives, would be adequate. I believe that these changes are being made so that facts are revealed before people as early as possible. I believe that this will serve our objectives.

17.01 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Enhancement in the Pension of Freedom Fighters

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Freedom fighters under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme are at present, getting a pension of Rs. 750 per month. Ex Andaman and

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

Nicobar Islands freedom fighters receive a pension of Rs. 1000 per month. In addition to this persion, freedom fighters are also eligible for certain other facilities including Railway passes and free medical facilities. I may add here that some additional telephone facilities have also been made available to them just two days back.

In this Golden Jubilee Year of the Quit India Movment, the Gvernment have decided to inrcrease the monthly pension of freedom fighters by two hundred and fifty rupees. This would mean:

(a) In the case of freedom fighters under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme from Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1000 per month.

(b) In the case of Ex-Andaman and Nicober Islands freedom fighters, from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1250 per month.

(c) In the case of widows of freedom fighters (in both categories) from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1000 per month.

It is proposed that this increase be effected immediately. By this small token, the nation renews its gratitude and respect to those who dedicated and consecrated their lives to the cause of achieving India's freedom.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I heartity thank the hon. Prime Minister for having enhanced by Rs. 250/- the pension for freedom fighters at a time when we celebrate the Golden jubilee of the Quit India Movement.

On behalf of the freedom fighters I wholeheartedly thank the Government for this kind gesture. Our great Tamil nationlist poet Subramania Bharati wrote:

Thanner Vitta Valarthom sarvesa ippayirai kanneeral kaththom karugath thiruvulamo

"We have provided not water to rear up this plant of freedom, but with our tears we have nurtured; Oh Lord! Will you allow it to perish?"

Freedom fighters ensured freedom for this country undergoing several hardships shedding tears and valiantly their blood too. After winning freedom many of the freedom fighters took keen interest in ushering in a people's Government to preserve the freedom of the country.

I am reminded of those days whenn I took part in the freedom struggle courting arrest several times. In 1944 I was a prisoner in Tanjore jail. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu was released from prison just then. The whole nation was in a stunned silence. No movement was active then. She chose 26th of January 1944 to be celebrated as Independence Day. This helped rejuvanating the freedom movement them. on that day we, the freedm fighters in Tanjore jail, took early morning bath and went on a procession like enthused soldiers within the jail. We were beaten up severely for the same. Our former President, Shri R. Venkataraman, was also beaten up that day along with the fellow-freedom fighters.

Thus we, the freedom fighters, toiled and moiled to usher in freedom to the country. Freedom fighters like Jawaharlal Nehru took up the reins to begin with. In their footpath great leaders like Shrimati India Gandhi, Shri Kamaraj, and Shri Rajiv Gandhi provided us with good Government. And now Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao ably guides and administers the country. On behalf of the freedom fighters I would like to thank the Government again. Thank you.

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*Trasnlation of the speech originally in Tamil.

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): May I just draw his attention. Sir, there are many complaints about the delay in sanctioning persion. Even those cases have been recommended by the State Advisory Committee. World the Prime Minister take up the matter and look into it?

MR. SPEAKER: This is deflecting the attention.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has done it.

17.06 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIN RE: DISAPPROVAL OF THE SPECIAL COURT (TRIAL OF OFFENCES RELATION TO TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES ORDINANCE) - *CONTD* AND SPECIAL COURT (TRIAL OF OFFENCES RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES) BILL - *CONTD.*

[*English*]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportuniy to speak. The Special Courts Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister has to deal with the extraordinary situations to punich the guilty people. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister - apart from the brokers, the bank officials, some of whom have directly helped the brokers in the sense withut their signatures or security, hundreds of crores of rupees were passed on to the people - what is he going to do here.

MR. SPEAKER: You shall have to speak on the Bill.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: These officials, either directly or indirectly helped those people. What about the action that is going to be taken under this Bill? The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has given certain guidelines to the banks, but it is his responsibility to bring the premier institution - it looks after the banking institution - to protect the interests of the Government, the people and the vast sums of money that is placed at the disposal of the bannks. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify that aspect. You see Section 9, it says that: "The Special Court may pass upon any person convicted by it any sentence authorised by law for the punishment of the offence of which such persons is convicted." In this, I find the provision that is placed before the Parliament is most inadequate. I will cite one example. When tobacco was being exported to China some time back and when it was found far below the quality, the Chinese Government hangd the people who was responsible for colluding with the business magnates here, who had supplied tobacco. The quality of the tobacco was so worst that such type of tobacco was never supplied to China.

Here hundreds of crores of public money was being looted. What is the Government doing? Here, the mere 'Sentence' is sufficient. Even that mere setence, you have not prescribed here. What will be the natue of sentetce and so on? My suggestion to the hon. Minister is that he should accept the Amendment proposed by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal which is just now direculated to us wherein, the man who is found responsible for swindling away the money or who has colluded with the broker or some other per-

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

son, that amount also must be recovered from him. Whereas, what has happened here? The CBI has been inquing from the people. It is all right procedurally. hundreds of crores of rupees have been taken away. But we do not know where that money has gone. Whether that money is still there in India or not that also we do not know. So that money also should be recovered and some provision should also be made to recover that money from those persons viz. from the brokers and also bank officials.

So, my suggestion is that the Government should re-consider this particular provision and make some amendment. The Government may cme forward with some amendment to incorporate very stringe sentence by instituting criminal proceedings against the persons as well as to recover those hundreds of crores of public money.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, the Special Court Ordinance which was promulgated on 6th June, 1992, requires to be replaced by an Act positively before the 18th August, 1992.

i have already a detailed discussion with the Leaders of the Opposition Parties considering the concern of the Parliament for prompt and effective action regarding securities scam. I urge the hon. Member, Shri Rasa Singh Rawat to kindly withdraw his motion so that the Bill can be passed today itself.

I have listened with great interest to the various points that have been made. I think all sections of the House are agreed that we should take effective and prompt action to bring the guilty to book , those who have indulged in this massive fraud. On this point, I can assure the hon. Members that our Government is firmly committed precisely to that course of action; and there should be no doubt with regard to our intent, our sincerity and our commitment.

Some points have been made by Shri Rasa Singh Rawat regarding the effect of economic policy. I do not want to go into this matter in detail. This matter has been discussed. I sincerely believe that what has happened has nothing to do with the merit of the economic policy that we have pursued. In the same way, some apprehensions have been expressed with regard to clausee 12. I am convinced that the intention of this clause is precisely the opposite of what was suggested by one or two hon. Members; and I request them to believe me that the purpose of this is not to, in any way, shield those who have indulged in these fraudulent transactions.

Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal has also made some suggestions. The Ordinance, as I mentioned earlier, has stood the test in the Bombay High Court. The Attorney-General has had a further look at it.

We had the benefit of discussion with the hon. Leaders of Opposition. I therefore, request the hon. Members of this House to pass this Bill unanimously.

MR. SPEAKER: I will put the amendment moved by Shri Rasa Singh Rawat to the vote of the House.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): I want to withdraw it.

MR SPEAKER: Has he leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. Members : Yes.

Amendment No.1 was , by leave, withdrawn.

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Special Court for the trial of offences relating to transactions in securities and for matters connefted wherewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: Clause 2 to 4 Are you moving your amendment Mr. Bansal?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : No.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 to 4 were added t the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Clause 5 to 8 Are you moving your amendment Mr. Bansal?

SHRI PAWKUMAR BANSAL: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That Clauses 5 to 8 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Clause 9, Are you moving your amendments Mr. Bansal?

SHRI PAWAN KUMA BANSAL: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The questin is:

> "That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: There are amendments moved by Shri Ram Naik and Dr. Laxminarain Pandey. to Clause 10 They are not here.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "Clauses 10 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

"Clauses 10 to 15 were added to the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.17 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF THE PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF NAGALAND

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHUALAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shri S.S.CHAVAN,I beg to move—

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation, dated the 2nd April, 1992 in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 2nd October, 1992."

As the House is aware, President's Rule was promulgated in the State of Nagaland on 2nd April, 1992. The Proclamation issued by the President under article 356(1) of the Constitution was approved by the Lok Sabha on 23-4-1992 and by the Rajya Sabha on 28-4-1992.

After the proclamation of President's rule in the State, the law and order situation has improved and the administration of the State has been able to create a feeling of confidence among the people. The public distribution system has been overhauled and middleman removed; the people of the State are bow getting rice, sugar and other essential commodities. The hospitals have medicines available and doctors are being positioned. During the last three months of President's rule in the State, the entire State machinery has been galvanized into action and the law enforcing agencies have been reorganised.

In Nagaland rains continue upto October. Due to heavy rains, most of the rural roads are disrupted by landslides. Intensive revision of electoral rolls is being undertaken and this is expected to be completed by January, 1993. It is, therefore, not possible to hold elections before Ist October, 1992.

Keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State and difficulties in holding elections before the expiry of the present term of President's rule, it is proposed that the President's rule in the State of Nagaland may be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 2nd October 1992.

In view of this position, I solicit the approval of this august House to the Resolution moved by me.

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 2nd April, 1992 in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 2nd October, 1992."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Is the reply also ready?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Uddhab Barman

SHRI UDDAB BARMAN (BARPETA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for allowjng me to speak on this Resolution.

It is unfortunate that we are today discussing about the extension of the President's rule in Nagaland instead of initiating the democratic process in the State to enable the people to have their own Government.

It is known to all that the clamping of the President's rule in Nagaland was denounced by almost the entire nation. The entire Press in the country criticised the steps taken by the Central Government in imposing President's rule without the recommendation of the Governor.

Even the Governor who was not willing

[Sh. Uddab Barman]

to toe the line of the Central Government was ultimately removed from office. At that time, the people thought and rightly so, it to be an atrocity on democracy, on the Constitution and the federal structure of the country.

It is known that the then Chief Minister Shri Vamuzo promised election and the then Governor also dissolved the Assembly and recommended election to be held. But the Central Government after the President's Rule, did not continue the endeavour in this regard to hold elections and now it has come before the House to extend the President's Rule in Nagaland.

Sir, we are opposed to the imposition of President's Rule as it is an unconstitutional step and also we are opposed to the extension of President's Rule this time.

After the proclamation of President's Rule, an attempt is made to draw a rsoy picture of low and order situation. that with President's Rule an atmosphere of peace and prosperity has been created. But what is the real situation in that area? Insurgency is continuing and expanding. There are reports of armed clashes between the militants and the security forces and many security personnel falling prey to the militants' bullets. In the Mahur incident of August 5, 15 security personnel were ambushed and killed and this was an incident of armed clash.

The entire North Eastern Region is very sensitive and volatile area with different groups of extremists working. A sense of alienation of the people of this area so growing. A sense of deprivation and a feeling that the Central Government is acting in an imperial way and treating the States in the North Eastern Region as the colonies of the Center is gaining ground. Taking advantage of this situation, vested interests try to keep up with the violent activities. To kill a few to say in power and wallow in self is their motto now. So, this is the terrible situation obtaining in this area.

Now the denial of people the right to have their own Government may go a long way to alienate them further. Insurgency is growing with alienation. We therefore should seriously think over about the situation. For that we demand that democratic process must immediately start. When democracy is strengthened, we can weaken the separatist forces. Therefore, I think that the democratic process should start immediately. The situation in that area should not be allowed further to deteriorate and create another Kashmir in the North Eastern Region,

I once again request the Government to go in for elections and restore democracy.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir just now a statutory resolution has been moved to extend the President's rule in Nagaland. From the democratic point of vies, President,s rule is not considered a healthy move. Not only this , the way Nagaland Legislative Assembly was dissolved and an atmosphere of political instability was created by the Central Government which was manipulating the political situation from Delhi was also not good. Be it Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh or any other place creating political disturbance or instability and toppling Governments in these states is not proper. Political developments there are no more secret now. Despite the President's rule there, the manner in which the underground terrerist organisation killed 16-17 security personnel a few days back and with the air of Mayanmar and Bangladesh is certainly a matter of Grave concern. I think that since the President's rule is there, the Central Government is directly responsible to review the situation there properly. On the one hand it is said that after imposing President's rule, the Government has tried to improve the deteriorating law and order situation there, whereas, on the other hand, Nagaland was the focus of attention of the entire world. We thought that

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

the developments after Shri Phizo and Shri Michel Scott were good. Efforts were made by our army and paramilitary forces to contain terrorism, peace had prevailed in Nagaland, and it was brought to the mainstream of the country. Now the atmoshphere that has been create there creates doubts in our minds whether the Central Government which has imposed President's rule there is aware of the facts or not. Therefore, attention needs to be paid there immediately

17.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Nagaland is a sensitive state. It is surrounded by Burma on the one side, China on the other and Assam on the third. The situation in Assam on that is being created by ULFA also cannot be considered good. The need of the hour is that the reins of Government should be given into the hands of the elected representatives of the people of the State so that they may feel that they belong to this very country and are partners in power. They should be made to feel that they are the part of Government. Such circumstances have been created that it has become compulsory to impose President's Rule in the State. Therefore, Government should hold elections there as soon as possible and hand over the power to the elected representatives of the people of the State so that President's rule should bot continue any longer. In view of the tendency being developed there, I would like the Government to pay special attention to the State. The underground Naga Militant Organisations are killing the innocent people and attacking our security forces inspite of the presence of our forces in a large number there. Has any relief been provided to the families of military personnel. I would like to know wheter any additional forces have been sent to bring the situation under control there and Government taken any measures to ensure that extremists do not intrude into our terroritory from outside the country

I would like the hon. Minister to give maximum information. From democratic point of view I oppose the Bill introduced in order to extend the period of President's rule. I am of the opinion that conditions have come to such a pass that it perhaps had become necessary to impose President,s Rule in the State.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheshor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Janata Dal I rise to oppose the motion moved by the Government to extend President's Rule for a period of six months in Nagaland. Through you, I would like to know from the Government the reason for taking this step? The detection took place there and Congress failed to form a Government of its choice. A short while ago the Prime Minister has take n an initiative to increase the pension of the freedom-fighters, just after the Government has tried to murder the democracy in the State by introducing this motion seeking to extend the President's Rule in Nagaland. I find it a paradoical and it seems that Government has scant regard for the August revolution and freedom struggle. The argument given by Government for extension of President's rule is that electrol rolls were being revised. Is not it a false argument ? The electoral rolls are always ready. Had the Government written to the Election Commission about its desire to hold elections in Nagaland? Has the Election Commission given any information as to whether it was possible to hold elections in the State or not? Has the Election Commission said that the electoral rolls were not ready? Why does the Government not want to hold elections in the State? Why is it afraid of holding elections? Government has tried to murder the democracy in the State and removed the elected Government alleging that the Chief Minister was encouraging the defection. Has the Government not done the something by encouraging the defection in the state ? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Hari

Kishore Singh, we will up Half-an-Hour discussion now and you can continue after that.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, with the permission of the House, I am just putting one suggestion. Because this Nagaland Resolution is sandwitched in between and it is very difficult after the Half-an-Hour discussion, to resume this discussion I am submitting to the hon. Member from our side that we discuss and finish this item on Nagaland and after that we take up Half-an-Hour discussion and then the House can be adjourned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the desire of the House to do so?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Okay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Hari Kishore Singh may continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The motion moved by Government to extend the term of President's Rule for another six months in Nagaland is deplorable and we oppose it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the history of violence and disturbance in the Sate is very long. Peace was established there on the initiative of late Shir Jai Prakash Narayan and the democratic process was started. The Government is now giving up this policy because of its in farsightedness ti serve its petty ends. It has started encouraging defection in Nagaland and other eastern states and whatever success was achieved there is now being thrown to the winds. It has also encouraged defection on national level in this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we feel ashed of all this and we want to warn the Government that the situation which is being developed in Nagaland, Manipur is not in the interests of the country. I request the Government to initiate the process of election in the State so that people may get their democratic rights.

I oppose the Bill with these words.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the extension of term of President's Rule in Nagaland on the ground that the situation of Nagaland is not worse than Punjab. If elections can be held in Punjab then why elections can not be held in Nagaland and the Government can not be constituted in the State? But I think Government does not want to hold elections in the State, because it knows that if elections are held, their party would not come into power. The Government has not been ousted there on some legal grounds. But it has been ousted by engineering defection on Government should home taken action against the members under anti-defection law and suspended the members who had defected from one party to another. According to defection law if a member changes the party on the symbol of which he had won the election then he would lose his membership. But we have seen that ruling party neglect such incidents wherever they happen. Therefore defection has become very common now-a-days.

Sir, therefore, my submission is this that there is no need of extending President's Rule in Nagaland. Government should hold elections there and give the power in the hands of the people of that party to which the people of Nagland may give mandate to rule. Article 356 of constitution should be invoked in respect of only that state where conditions have become the worst. It is understandable if this article is invoked in Kashmir, but we fail to understand if it is invoked in respond of Nagaland. My submission is this that Government should hold elections there and give the power in the hands of the elected representatives of the people. But the period of president's Rule should not be extended. I oppose and conclude with these words.

[*English*]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy, Sir, I am very much for having a popular Government in Nagaland. But, at present, I would like to support the statutory Resolution moved by the Government for the extension of the President's rule there. In Nagaland, at present the situation is not congenial for conducting the election because of Various factors. Firstly, the law and order situation is not so encourageing and it requires to be stabilised because the activities of NSCN and others are creating problems there. So, the people are not ready for the election now. If the election is not conducted properly and if it is not a free and fair election, then it will be meaningless. So, in the circumstances, an election in the near future, that is, before the 2nd October will not be possible and it may not be practicable also.

Sir, during the President's rule also, if the Government thinks that the situation has improved for conducting the election, it can be held and the Government can come up with a proposal for that purpose. We must encourage the people to have a free and fair election in Nagaland. So, in view of the above circumstances, I would like to support the statutory Resolution moved by the Government, for the extension of the President's rule in Nagaland.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous district): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, apart from my fundamental difference about the imposition of President's rule in different States of the country, I express my dissatisfaction or rather I cannot agree with the statement read out by hon. Home Minister while seeking the extension of President's rule in Nagaland.

The hon. Minister has mentioned that people are now having faith in the administration. I am saying this apart from party philosophy—and ideology. I want to apprise the House about the ground situation in Nagaland because my Constituency, that is, the hill district of Assam, is just across Nagaland. Socially, economically, ethnically, our people are very close to Nagaland. During the debate on the Bill when the President's rule was imposed, though different Opposition parties opposed the move, in fact, the lone Member from Nagaland who belonged to that ruling party, whose Government was dissolved, that Member himself supported the imposition of President's rule. After that also, there was no marked aversion or reaction against President's rule because people of Nagaland thought that, once President's rule is imposed, at least people will get the benefit of the developmental schemes and the position of overdraft and other corruption will be finished. But now the ground reality is that the Administration is still far away from the people. I have met villagers because my village is hardly 2-3 KM across Nagaland. There are small bills of Rs. 2,000/- or Rs. 3,000/- which are still pending for four or five years. Even after President's rule, the position has not yet changed and so far as law and order situation is concerned, the hon. Minister mentioned that the situation of law and order has improved. But I am afraid the ground realities are totally different. Rather, the activities of the insurgents are increasing and they have spread to my Constituency. There was the incident in Mahur. Then a few months back, even politician like the Speaker of Nagaland was ambushed in my Constituency and they say that there are reports that regrouping is going on in regard to Karbi-Anglong-North Cachar hills in Nagaland border where different ethnic groups are now regrouping themselves. That is why, I think that Government should take a serious note. It does not matter whether elections will be held or will not be held. It does not matter much for Nagaland because successive Governments have come and gone. But the further Naga issue, the basic problem, is yet to be solved. Your Government should take steps, fundamentally or basically or seriously, to solve the Naga issue. The Naga problem is lingering even after Shillong accord, even after installing popular Government. This issue is still lingering.

Your Government should take active and concrete steps so that this problem can be solved.

I will just conclude by mentioning one point that the people of North-East are waiting eagerly to have a democratic package, economic package, from the Government of India. When we are speaking of Quit India Movement, we are speaking so much about democracy and the freedom struggle. But the experience of North-Eastern people is that the package we are getting from the Central Government is only in the form of harsh law. Assam-Manipur Special Arms Act and Assam Disturbed Areas Act and such other types of packages only we are getting. But we are not getting the democratic package from the Central Government and this democratic package can only have a healing touch and I fully disagree with the view of some people that the people of North-East, Nagaland, are being brought into the mainstream. I will just conclude. But I will tell you this that the democratic system in Nagaland and also in the tribal villages of the North-Eastern Region is for better than the democratic system of the so-called mainstream areas. In Nagaland, each and every village is having a village Council where regular election is going on so, I do not see why and how the election cannot be held in Nagaland in proper time. So, I hope that during this time, the Government would make serious efforts to revive the democratic process and solve the Naga issue permanently. also, in the neighbouring areas, there are the Karbi and North Cachar Hill State movement; Bodo movement which are going on. So, the Government should try to solve this issue in a quick manner so that the things at precipitate there.

With this hope, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if any disturbance takes place in the Eastern States, it is not a good sign for this country. Therefore, if some Central Ministers encourage defection and work to oust the Government then it is not a good thing for this country. There should not exist any State of uncertainity. The organisation of underground Nagas had killed more than seventeen security personnel, it is not good. Terrorism is on the increase there. If conditions are improving and voters' list is ready then elections should be held on democratic lines immediately and the period of President's Rule should not be extended. I hope that Central Government would end the State of uncertainty and hold elections in Nagaland.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we take up the reply by the hon. Home Minister, there is a small business, that is, the Report of the Business Advisory Committee to be presented by Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam.

17.48 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twentieth Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.49 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF NAGALAND -*CONTD.*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Sir, I am thankful to the Members who have participated in the discussion regarding extension of President's Rule in Nagaland. From the trend of the discussion, I could appreciate the points mentioned by the hon. Members that to keep up democracy and maintain democracy, there should be election in Nagaland. I fully agree with the general theme. But, Sir, You must appreciate the background in which this Government took a decision for imposing president's Rule after the Chief Minister advised the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. Then for running a caretaker Government even a substnatial number of Ministers deserted that Caretaker Government. That was the background under which this Government had to impose President' s Rule on 2nd April this year.

Sir, when Presidential Rule was imposed, in fact, we inherited a deficit to the tune of Rs. 141 crores. Besides that, outstanding Bills to the tune of Rs. 90 crores were to be paid. my hon. Friend Dr. Jayanta Rongpi was mentioning about the Bills which have not been paid. At that time pending, bills to the tune of Rs. 90 crores were there. After taking over, the payments are started. The deficit is being covered.

There is another aspect. I would like to draw your attention to one of the serious points at that when the President's Rule was imposed. It is that we found that including the foreign nationals, some undesirable elements got into the state under an outlawed organisation called Naga Vigil. And it appeared that their operations in Nagaland continued with a patronage of certain powers in the State administration. so, we realised that the presence of such groups with headquarters in London, operating in this beautiful State of Nagaland working among the people and spreading venom of secession and also hatred towards the rest of India will ultimately land up in a dangerous situation. So, finally, the two foreigners with their accomplice who were with them, with the insurgents, were arrested and still they are undergoing normal course of law. They are in the jails. After that general law and order situation improved. That was mentioned in the statement earlier read out while moving the Motion. It does not mean that there is no insurgency. There is insurgency. We have to make a serious effort to contain the insurgency in Nagaland. The NSCN which is the link for the parent agencies for many of the underground outfits in the North-Eastern States have their origin in Nagaland and their tentacles spread in various parts of North-East. We have got sufficient evidence that the training camp for the insurgents of NSCN are operating across the border in Mynamar and in Bangladesh. When we took up the matter with the Mynamar Government they denied the knowledge of existence of any training camps where terrorists and militants are being trained. But the Bangladesh Government agree to look into this and if there are training camps going on in the dense forests there on the borders on the other side, they will certainly help in removing or eliminating such training camps from their soil. We have to find a solution to this kind of problems step by step.

There was large scale smuggling of arms across the country, across the border. Though it is not fully stopped yet we are confident that a substantial amount of smuggling operation is being stopped including that of narcotics drugs and arms and ammunition. We are intensifying the vigil through which our para-military forces and the other outfits spread across the border.

When we promulgated the Presidential rule, lot of corruption charges were very much known to the public in the State. That is why, people welcomed the imposition of the President's rule in Nagaland at that time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Heohar): What is the evidence that the people have welcomed this. Why don't you hold elections? Did you hold referendum? Kindly give assurance to us that this is the last time that you are coming forthe extension. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.M. JACOB: The evidence which we hear is related to the newspaper reports, prevalent in that area. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Why are you afraid of elections? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Even there were case in which several serious lapses about the administration were noticed including withdrawal of money without sufficient justification from the Government Treasury. All these are being investigated and the case against the then chief Secretary is now in the hands of the CBI.

The case is also being progressed. The enquiry about many of these corruption cases are in progress and the new Government is taking a very stern action in the corruption cases. Everyone in Nagaland will agree that there is sufficient progress in handling the prevention of corruption cases.

One thing I must say about the public distribution system. Even our opponents will agree that food is available in all the districts of Nagaland through the public distribution system. There might be an argument then that people do not have money in their hands, because money circulation has got reduced, what is the use of food being available in a godown in district. That is another point. We have to find more work, more employment and more opportunities for the people to improve their purchasing capacity. That is a must and the Government is looking into that seriously at this moment. So public distribution system has shown remarkable improvement.

The overall change in the administrative environment is also very much seen from various aspects. Why I am seeking for the extension of the President's rule now for six months is that in our Constitution the extension is always for only six months. There is no provision for an extension for a lesser period than six months. But the intention is not to go up to that six months boundary line and then hold the election. As early as possibly we want to hold the elections in Nagaland. We are working towards that only. But we want the normalcy to be achieved in certain areas and fronts.

People coming from Nagaland - the hon. Members who are sitting on that side, who spoke on Nagaland - must also agree that monsoon in the north-east, in Nagaland, will last up to October. No tarred roads are there, there are only kuchcha roads. When the monsoon comes, the roads are really washed away. Even when you cross from one area to another, there should be at least tolerably satisfactory communications. It takes time for us to reorganise the system of communication after the monsoon. Then the harvesting season in the State is in October-November. So unless we are able to hold the elections before October second, which is not possible for the reasons of monsoon and other difficulties, we are seeking the extension for six months. But our endeavour is to see that the election is conducted as early as possible.

I hope the Members would appreciate the problems which I mentioned, including the increased insurgency which we are trying in to contain which we have successfully contained in many parts. There is no killing as you have seen. Six months back in Dimapur area, which is supposed to be a business and trading area where a large number of non-locals are living, continuous kidnapping, extortion and killings were there. Now nothing is heard from the Dimapur area. The area is quiet.

It is true that the attack is directed against the para-military forces and the police personnel who are in the State operating against the militants and insurgents. That shows the para-military forces and the police are doing a tremendous and commendable job to contain the militancy and insurgency. So the militants also must have stepped up their action in certain ares directed against the para-military forces which we are aware of. We are prepared to give full protection to the

[Sh. M.M. Jacob]

para-military forces by taking sufficient precaution. We want to see that the people of Nagaland, who are essentially peace loving and good people must enjoy the fruits of democracy and freedom, live in the country, in the great nation of India as a part and parcel of this great nation.

I request the House to endorse the extension and approve the motion.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): So far as the short-term measures like election process, strengthening the public distribution system and holding anti-corrupting drive is concerned, I can understand. But my point is that holding elections and doing the anti-corrupting drive will not solve the Naga problem. As long as the Naga problem exists, even after having a popular government, this will linger on.

18.00 hrs.

we have seen this frame can past experience. One peculiar thing is that though insurgency is going on since decades, election time is somehow very peaceful. In States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, where there is no insurgency, there is a lot of violence during elections. But, in Nagaland and Mizoram, holding elections is no problem at all, But in my opinion, holding elections is only a short term measure. It is not going to solve the Naga problem on a permanent footing. I would like to know from the Government of India and the hon. Home Minister as to what action plane they are proposing, what steps they are going to take and what vision they have, with regard to solving the Naga problem permanently.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, we are prepared to go to any extent to have a dialogue with anyone in Nagaland who accepts the Constitution of India. We are prepared to meet even the militants or insurgents who are prepared to come to the negotiating table, accepting the constitutional obligations of this great country. We are prepared to have any dialogue with any political party in the State to achieve peace and prosperity in the State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation,dated the 2nd April, 1992 in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 2nd October, 1992."

The motion was adopted

18.02 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Re. Prices and availability of essential Commodities

[*English*]

PROF. K.V.THOMAS (Ernakulam): There is strident rise in the prices of a large number on commodities, especially essential commodities like rice, wheat and edible oil and also the life saving drugs. In the answer given by the hon. Minister Shri Kamaluddin on 7.5.1992 in Rajya Sabha, he himself has admitted that there was an increase in the prices of essential commodities. May I point out the difference in prices - both wholesale and retail - of essential commodities in Delhi alone between April 1991 and April 1992 I will also give their percentage variation , for the information of hon. Members. The wholesale price of rice in April 1991 per quintal was Rs. 483 as against Rs. 564 in 1992 April. In Apirl 1991, the retail price of rice per kilogram was Rs. 6 and it went upto Rs. 7 in April 1992. The percentage variation is +16.8. Similarly in the case of wheat, the wholesale price per quintal was Rs. 303 in April 1991, which increased to Rs. 389 in April 1992, the percentage variation being +28.4. In the case of chillies the wholesale price was Rs. 2975 per quintal in April 1991 and it increased to Rs. 5100 in April 1992. The percentage variation is as high as 71.4. Chillies have become as costly as gold. At the time of marriage, girls in Kerala are given some gold ornaments. Nowadays people are saying instead of gold, chillies may be given because they have become more valuable than gold.

I will just indicate the price in the Capital city and also the difference. Today, I have got a chart with me. In different markets of Delhi, for the same item, the prices are different.

Items	*super Bazar*	*Kendriya Bhandar*	*Bengal Market*
Rice permal 1 kg.	6.75	6.55	9.50
	(There is a difference of Rs. 3/-.)		
Sugar	10.20	10.20	11.00
Hamam soap	5.15	5.10	5.25

So, from market to market, the price varies. Even in the same market, from shop to shop, the price differs. So, my question to the hon. Minister is what is he doing and what action he is taking. Firstly, I am not asking that the prices should be brought down to the last year level but at least, he should stabilise the prices or curtail the price rise. Secondly, within the city why, there is such a variation of prices? What action he is taking ? During the Emergency period viz. between 1975-1977, infront of every cereal shops, infront of every retail shops, there used to be a list wherein the stock was shown, the price was shown. There may be difference of opinion regarding the action taken at the time of Emergency but people did appreciate this thing. Because of this, people were sure of stock position and also the prices. Why don't you do the something here? With the help of the State Governments, you can do it now also. I know that this thing cannot be done only by the Central Government, but they have to take the help of the State Governments. Why don't you insist that all the retail shops and the wholesale shops should publish their stock as well as the price list?

Sir, another point that I wish to bring to your notice is the rise in the prices of life saving medicines. This is unbelievable. Vitamin As price has now gone up. Secondly, there is a scarcity in the market. Insulin Injection which is used for diabetic patients, within one month, its price has gone up from Rs. 17/- to Rs. 27/- per vial. For tuberculosis patients, there is a tablet called RIMAT-ACID. For four number, its price has gone up from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 19/-.

Similarly Ampiciline injection's price has gone up from Rs. 1.50 Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 4.25.

Erythromycine Antibiotics (10 tablets) tablets' price has gone up from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 30/-

The medicine manufacturing companies simply change the name for increasing the price of the medicines. Take the example of Benadril Expectorant for cough Its price was Rs. 5.25. Now, they have removed the word ' Expectorant' from the cough syrup and now it has become ordinary cough syrup and they have increased the price to Rs. 16.15.

Glycodin's price was Rs.14.25 and now it has been increased to Rs. 27.40. Ordinary inhaler's price was Rs. 45/- and within and within a month, it has gone upto Rs. 65/-.

What action, you are going to take on this ? On this point, we had sent a number of

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letters. I know it does not come under your Ministry alone.

But you can also use your influence so that the common man in this country can get life saving drugs at a reasonable price. Now, the people are afraid of going to the doctor. Every doctor is charging differently. so, the people of this country are afraid because they cannot get medicines easily. Will you be able to supply at least some medicines like vitamins at a reasonable price through some cooperatives; some sort of arrangement can be made by you for supplying these medicines.

You yourself had made a statement on 14th May, 1992 in Rajya Sabha that public distribution system has been revamped and extended to farflung hilly areas to reach its benefit to the poor sections of the society. For this purpose , 1000 blocs have been selected in the country under the revamped PDS system. The allocations of rice and wheat for PDS has been increased from 182.10 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 to 217.79 lakh tonnes during 1991-92.

The Government has also announced as adhoc increase of 5 per cent in the monthly levy of sugar allocation of States and Union Territories from August 1991 to September 1992. So, this much allocation you have made; you have increased the allocation; even then the price of rice, sugar, wheat has gone up by 70 per cent. What action are you going to take on this ?

Similarly, you have said that your are taking action on hoarders and black marketers and such anti-social elements havebeen intensified under the Essential Services Maintenance Act of 1965. As a result of this, during the period 1-1-92 to 30-4-92, that is three months, as many as 29,193 raids were conducted, 1131 persons were arresed, 1548 persons were prosecuted, 64 persons were convicted and goods worth of Rs. 5.10 crores had been confiscated. you have taken this much of action. But what is the result? That means this action which you have takens has not produced any result. So, my request is with the help of the State Government you have to effectively implement the Essential Commodities Act. I understand some of the States are reluctant to do it; but you have to convince them so that these measures which you have taken wihin one year - we are happy that you have taken action- the results of these measures should reach the people.

Kerala is one of the states where there is an effective public distribution system; we have been doing very well. Looking at our system, we have got 13,150 ration shops; we have got 3500 stores; we have got 80 mobile stores; but, still, we need more. Every year,we need about 45 lakh tonnes of foodgrains; out of that, we produce 7 lakh tonnes of rice; 18 lakh tonnes of rice, you are giving; and still we need about 20 lakh tonnes of rice.

In Kerala, through the PDS system, we get one kg. of rice at Rs. 3.4; whereas in the open market, it is sold at Rs 7-8. Similarly, we need boiled rice, not raw rice. Kerala people like boiled rice. Last year, you had been very kind enough to give about 60 to 70 per cent of the total rice allocationof boiled rice. My request to the Minister is to increase this boiled rice allocation to one hundred per cent.

We use only the boiled rice.

Coming to the edible oil, in Kerala we have got only one oil, coconut oil. It is more or less industrial oil and the price is Rs. 50 per kg. So, the common man cannot use it.

So, what we are using is the Palmoline oil. You have given an allocation of 4,000 Metric Tonnes. So far we have not got it. And within another 30 days we are approaching Onam our national festival. Our request is to give us 5000 Metric Tonnes of this palm oil which is available in he Calcutta stocks. Nobody has taken from the Calcutta stocks. Even though it has been allocated to some eother States, those States have not taken it. We are prepared to take from those stocks.

So, I request the hon. Minister to allocate from those stocks 5,000 Metric Tonnes to us.

My request is that the Government should take strong action and insist with the help of the State Government that the prices of the essential commodities, prices of drugs, licensed medicines should be published so that the people know at what price they are available.

Then, at least within a city like Delhi the price should not fluctuate from one market to another probably within the market there will be fluctuation.

On all these fronts I request the hon. Minister to take strong action so that the people of this country feel that they can get the essential commodities at a reasonable price.

All other calculations like the inflation rate coming down from two digits to one digit are different. People are not interested in them. I am happy that you have brought it down from 16.5 to 8.5. That is welcome. But the common man is not interested in that data. He is interested to know at what price he gets wheat, at what price he gets rice, the price at which he gets edible oil, the price at which he gets chillies, and the price at which he gets the essential commodities.

I request the hon. Minister to take strong action so that people get all these items easily.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, clarifications. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the position of rain is still uncertain. The condition of States affected by famine has not yet improved. Keeping this in view and the situation of scarcity, whether the Government has proposed to take any new steps or not? What is the position of foodgrains ?

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what were the reasons which compelled the Government to first export the wheat at lower rates in the last December and then to import wheat at a higher rates?

I would like to draw your attention towards this fact that the Government is giving low procurement price to the farmers while paying higher prices for importing what. Had the Government paid such higher prices to the farmers, then there would have been no need of importing wheat. I would like to draw your attention towards a newsitem appeared in a newspaper. In which it has bees said:

[*English*]

"Today the procurement price in India for wheat is Rs. 280 per quintal but the market price is Rs. 350. Instead of paying Rs. 350 for raw wheat the Government is preparing to pay Rs. 450 for imported wheat. This can only mean a higher price."

[*Translation*]

Alongwith this, I would like to know another thing from the Government. I would not like to deliver a detailed speech. The Government is also importing edible oils. What quantity of edible oils the Government has asked the National Dairy Development Board to import and the amount of foreign exchange likely to be incurred thereon ? Regarding the edible oils I would like to draw your attention that I represent the State which is known as Soyabean State. In short you may say it Soya State. The production of soyabean is too much in the State and there is tremendous potentiality of its production. If Government encourages the soyabean growers the country will not have to import edible oils.

This thing has been started in Rajasthan also and soyabean has been started growing there. If Government encourages the farmers, give them reasonable procure-

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ment price then I think there will be no need of importing edible oils through NDBD or through any anyother agency.

Today, the Government is going to import the edible oils. I would like to know whether Government propose to import edible oils and whether it has been imported or not, if so, the total quantity of the edible oils propose to be imported as also the quantity out of that already imported by Government and how much it is yet to be imported ? Similar is the case of Wheat. I would also like to know the same information about wheat. Kindly give the actual position.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards one more serious issue. People in adicasi and inaccesible areas used to eat coarse grains like millet, maize etc. The prices of maize have gone up to Rs. 7-8 and that of wheat is to /Rs. 5. The price of the coarse grains, the food of the poor adivasi has gone up to Rs. 7-8. It is too costly to purchase by them. some arrangements should also be made for the people of hilly, adivise and inaccessible areas, where coarse grains are the main food item.

We talk of the Public Distribution System. But there are no proper arrangements of PDS in farflung hilly and advasi areas. Recently, some days ago I have visited Sikkim and Darjiling. These people there told me that essential commodities were not available at PDS shops. One of its reasons may be the high transportation cost of the and it is the duty of the concern State to carry it there. And the Government pays less transportation expenditure. Due to this very reason these commodities do not reach there. Similarly, the quantity of the essential commodities demanded by the State Governments are not supplied fully and thus there is shortage of the commodities. Similarly the Government has made difference between urban areas and rural areas. We do not say that commodities should be given in the urban areas in low quantity but it should also be supplied sufficiently to the rural areas. Per unit allocation of sugar in rural areas is 300 grams and in urban areas it is 1 kg. This disparity of the system should be done away with. I would like that attention should be paid in this regard.

Similarly, the Government declared that efforts were being made to reduce the price of commodities, but the date shows that the price of commodities are soaring and have sky rocketted The price of sugar has gone up from Rs. 9 per k.g. to Rs. 11 per k.g. the price of arhar dal which is also called *tuar* has gone up fro Rs. 13 per k.g. to Rs. 18 per k.g. So far as the rice of Basmati rice is concerned nothing much can be said as it must have gone up to around Rs. 30-40 per k.g. The price of coarse rice has nor touched Rs. 10 per k.g. mark. The Government has therefore been unable to check the increasing prices of the commodities. The price index is shooting up. 'The rate of inflation which was 12.2 percent in April 91 and which rose to 15.7 percent in September last has now gone up to 16.2 percent. These data make it amply clear that the price index is not under control and that the Government has been unable to make any improvement. I would like to know as to what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard.

The situation today is that the public distribution system which has always been appreciated by the Government and which should have been helpful in solving the difficulties of the general public has failed to do so. The Government cannon give as much to the Indian farmers as it is going to give for import of goods to the farmers of the other countries. There will be no paucity of grains if the Government is ready to give the same price to the Indian farmers. Similarly, there will be no paucity of edible oil in our country if the farmers are encouraged to raise the production of ground-nut, soyabean, the sunflower etc. There will be no need to import them. Although this matter of remunerative price is concerned with the department of agriculture, but this cannot be ruled out here at the moment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to what special arrangements have the Government made for the Tribal hill and remote areas for smooth supply of essential commodities. I have already told that the areas like Sikkim, Darjeeling, Jhabua or Bastar are not getting the essential commodities through the public distribution system and like wise the State Governments have similar complaints that commodities are not made available to them. I would like to cite the example of Madhya Pradesh where when a demand of kerosene was made, if was told that adequate kerosene was not available, when diesel was demanded, the reply was same. Same is true about wheat and sugar and consequently normal supply of the essential commodities is not maintained The Union Government says that it is the concern of the State Government to do the needful. The Central Government should not hold only the State Government responsible for this, rather the Central Government should take up the task of making the essential things available in ample quantity and should also try to improve this system.

Tall claims have been made about taking action against hoarding. The Government has declared that hoarding is to be banned and a number of persons have been arrested in this connection. There is a provision of punishment for such persons. The hon. Minister has also given the details of such arrested persons in the course of his reply to different questions, but the question is now many of them were punished. What is the reason of their evading the punishment ? I do not want to go into the matter that there is laxity in the laws that the person who is arrested today manages to get out of the jail the very next day. Hoarding continues despite laws. I would like to know whether efforts are being made to make the laws more stringent to ban hoarding? I wold like specific and a definite answer to these questions.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I have very few questions. The first question is that price monitoring is being done for the wholesale prices. While it is being done on the wholesale prices,the consumer is required to pay retail prices and there is a wide diference between the wholesale prices and the retail prices. So, I would like to know whether the Government would also have an arrangement by which the increase in retail prices is properly reflected and whether the Government will have that system as an open system for ever.

Secondly, the Congress Manifesto had said that within hundred days they would roll back the prices,but the prices have not been rolled back. They have not been even static...(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMAD): This is an old matter.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is you who pointed out this.

[*English*]

You can afford to forget but we cannot afford to forget. So, whatever you have assured to the nation, you must be reminded of that, and it is our duty also. If you say that what you said one year before, one should not remember that, you can say that, but we would like to remind you about it.

Sir, not only the prices are not static, there is no effective control on the price increase. So, I would like to know what the Government is doing about keeping the prices under control.

Thirdly, the public Distribution System is not reaching the tribal areas. I am from North Mumbai. Probably somebody may feel that it is entirely a city constituency. But there is a tribal Assembly constituency called palghar. For the last three months, the

[Sh. Ram Naik]

people there have not received even fifty per cent of whatever ration articles are due to them. So, I would like to know what the Government is going to do to see that the PDS items reach the tribal areas and also to the cities. Mumbai does not produce any agricultural products. So, it is a classic city by itself. There also the supplies are forty per cent of the last year's supplies. So, neither you are supplying the commodities to the cities nor to the tribal areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how they are going to do that at places particularly where there is no production. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to ensure that big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, etc. are given proper supplies under the system So, I would like to know what they are going to do about Mumbai and also about the tribal areas.

The fourth point that I would like to make is that the salaried people get Dearness Allowance on the basis of Consumer Price Index. That Price Index does not reflect the actual prices which are prevailing in the market. So, there has been a continuous demand from all sections of the trade unions to reconstitute the price Index to check up the items which are in the basket and to ensure that the prices in the retail market are reflected in the price Index so that the workers get the Dearness Allowance without demanding it. so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he is going to do about the reconstitution of the price Index, on the basis of which the Dearness Allowance is paid to the salaried employees.

These are the four questions on which I seek the reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I also like to ask specifically four or five questions. I do not like to discuss about the failure of the Government in controlling the prices because the hon.mover of the Motion has already, by stating certain facts, shown that the statement which has been made by the Government to the effect that during the first sixteen weeks of the current financial year, there has been only 3.2 per cent increase in the prices, compared to 5.6 per cent in the corresponding period of the last year, is not correct.

This very statement has been ably contested by my predecessor, Mr. Thomas, who raised this discussion. Therefore , I do not like to waste my time on that.

Sir, the prices are constantly on rise and the reason for it I shall not discuss today because this is not the occasion to do so. But I am convinced and I think the House is convinced and the Government also agrees that effective functioning of the Public Distribution System can provide effectively some relief to the victims of the constant rise in prices and here the Government has failed.

Sir, permit me to say that the public distribution system currently faces the following problems: (1) *Low Procurement* : There has been less procurement this year in comparison to the last year's procurement. There has been depletion of buffer stock and that is also due to, I would say, injudicious decision of the Government for export of foodgrains particularly rice and wheat. Sir, there has been a constant compnaint from the State Governments that irrespective of the political complexion of the Governments, there have been shortfalls of committed supplies to the States of almost all commodities which ought to be supplied through the PDS.

The fourth problem is restricted coverage of items of various articles and inadequate reach of the system, particularly for hill and desert and other inaccessible areas. There are the major constraints for the effective functioning of the public distribution system My simple question directed at the Government is: What specific steps you have taken so far to remove this basic problem now being faced by the Public Distribution System?

My second query is whether the Government is aware of the decision of the All India Foodgrains Dealers' Association and who has decided to go on strike which adversely affects the mormal channel of trading in foodgrains like rice and wheat throughout the country. I am not conversant with the demands of the foodgrains dealers. But may I know from the Government whether that actually happens ? The Public Distribution System will be grossly affected in the sense that more offtake will be required and there will be disruption of the normal trade.What steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

The third point is that it is very peculiar to see the export-import syndrom. You export and you also import. It is alleged that export has been made relatively at less price. At the same time complaints are being made that imports are being made at a relatively higher price. May I know from the hon Minister whether his Ministry is consulted and whether the Ministry of Commerce has taken the trade into confidence ? Is the Department which is in charge of food aware that foodgrains are being exported ? Have you been consulted whether export is to be allowed ? I would also like to know wheher you have also recommended that imports are to be made. I am sorry to make the remark that you are not at all consulted; you are not even taken into confidence, although you hold the portfolio of a department which is principally responsible to feed the nation. Therefore, I want to get clarified on this export-import syndrome.

Sir, my last point is that there has been an increase in the issue prices. The Government has decided to reduce the food subsidies. Naturally, there is an apprehension with me and with many hon. Members of this House that there may be fresh attempts at the increase of issue prices of wheat, rice etc. May I know whether the Government can assure the House that having regard to the distress of the people of our ccountry, there will be no further proposal to increase the issue prices of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System ? I will be happy if the hon. Minister replies to all my points. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members, who, by way of seeking the clarifications, have brought certain points to my notice. There has been hardly a Session wherein we have not discussed this issue of prices. The hon. Member, Shri Thomas has referred to my statements in Rajya Sabha also. He has given some figures pertaining to April and pre-April price. While we discuss about the prices, we have to admit and accept that our society is not a stagnant society. The economy is always of the march and reasonably a certain amount of increase in the prices is justified. Now, coming to the increase in prices and how it is gauged or assessed, the only criteria is the rate of inflation with which the prices go up.

Sir, if we look the price structure of various commodities during the past two-and-a-half years or three years starting from 1990, or even if we go back a little more backward to 1988, we can realise that in the year 1987 we had the worst drought and taking advantage of that situation, the increase in the prices was to some extent natural and along with that, the unscrupulous trading community had enhanced the prices abnormally and the trend is still continuing. Our efforts have been, throughout, to see that this trend is somehow checked. We wanted to see that it is contained and if theere is going to be an increase, it should be natural. The growth should not be unnatural. In this various factors are there. I do not know how much time I will be taking to explain all these things. The problem is that whenever we have to look into this prices aspect, we have to look at various factors.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Reduce the prices.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I am talking of first containing the prices, at least checking the trend of prices.

We have to look at various factors what is the production in the country ? I am talking particularly of the foodgrains which is normally the basis for determining the price trend because the price increase of other commodities is also reflected by the increase of the foodgrain items.

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If we look at this foodgrains matter, we achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains Our production went beyond 170 million tonnes. Based on that, the prices also remained reasonable for some time. As the production got stagnated at a certain point, then the problem started. On the one hand, we are increasing our population by 60 million per year. It is not an ordinary thing and the requirements started growing. The climatic conditions are there. It is not a sort of automatic situation that we should expect the rainfall every year at a particular rate. The rainfall variations were there. A number of other circumstances were there which all put together cumulatively affected the production. We expected that the production of foodgrains would be around 176 million tonnes or 177 million tonnes but it so happened that it did not take place. The production was less. The monsoons were not according to our expectations. Even if the monsoons were good in the non-production areas, the production areas were starving. The grainfall was not good.

My hon. friend referred to coarse grains. If you take into account the one particular aspect of coarse grains, I do admit that the prices of coarse grains have gone up far beyod beyond the reach. But what is the reasson ? The reason is that instead of 33 million tonnes being produced in the country, the production this year was 27 million tonnes. There was a shortffall of 6 million, for nobody's fault. It is because of the climatic conditions. These are the factors which we have to take into account while we determine and when we talk about the prices.

I submit that particularly the rise in prices during tha last few months is to be seen in the background of nearly stagnant level of food production, reduced procurement of wheat and rice during the current financial year, existing gap of about 2 million tonnes in demand and supply of pulses, nearly 7 lakh tonnes gap in the demand and supply of edible oils, lean season in vegetable supplies and fall in production of jowar, bajra, regi, maize, and barley etc. Khariff production pushed up the prices of coarse grains also It is not correct to say that the rise in the prices of essential commodities is more significant and hence responsible for overall price rise. The 29 selected essential commodities accounting for a rate of over 23 per cent in the WPI, contributed only 3.05 per cent to the totral inflation rate of 9.3 per cet cent. (*Interruptions*). Today, the inflation rate has come down to single digit. Our effort is to further take measures whereby the inflation rate furthere falls.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Are the price likely to come down ?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: About the point to which Shri Ram Naik referred, about this whole-sale price index and the consumer price index, I may submit that there is very slight variation between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index. I will give you the figure. If we take it from January 1992 to June 1992-the figures are with me - the Consumer Price Index in January was 228; in February it was 229; in March it remained at 229; in April it was 231; in May it was 234; in June it was 236 and the variation from January to June is 3.5

SHRI RAM NAIK: Is it not increasing substantially ? According to this figure, the prices are not increasing substantially. But is it true ? That is what we want to know. Kindly note that you are assuring us that there is one-point increase, two-point increase. But when we go to the market, what is the increase in the prices ? That is to be seen.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is more than 100 per cent.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I had submitted the other day also that the variation in the retail price is bound to be there. Even in one city, there cannot be a uniform price. So, for example, the wheat price here and wheat price in Trivandrum and Bombay is bound to be differen. Even in the case of Delhi, my hon. friend Thomas-ji was saying certain things about price. He was quoting the prices in Super Bazar, Kandriya Bhandar and also in Bengali Market. The variation is bound to be there. The other day also, you were kind enough to raise this point. For your information, I am submitting to you that if we come to the Wholesale Prices, the January figure is 215.3; regarding February it is 216.4; regarding March it is 127.7; regarding April it is 219.5; regarding May it si 221.6; regarding June it is 221.8. So, the variation is 3.2 regarding the Wholesale Price. And here it is 3.51. So, I do not think that there is a significant difference between the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is because the basket which constitutes the price Index is not proper. That is why it is not reflected. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Whatever might have been there, the statistics is not reflected properly regarding everyday increase. I am sorry to say this. There is nothing else.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I have taken note of all the points you have raised. I am going to answer them one by one.

Now, you have raised the point of review and the change in the whole basket. That is a matter I will take up with the Finance Ministry. Let us see what happens. One thing I can admit. I can tell you that we have to be realistic.

There is no question of hiding anything or suppressing anything. We have to be very very realistic in this matter. I will take up this matter, as you have suggested.

The hon. Member Thomas-ji has referred to the prices I have said these are the prices of April and pre-April. Then , he has said something about the allocations. My submission is that the State of Kerala is getting far more than its entitlement as compared to other States. Regarding edible-oil, they have got the maximun allotment. We are not regularly importing the edible-oil. Because of our foreign exchange problem, we have not been able to import as much quantity if edible-oil as we would have wanted. The whole year, we have imported about 1.5 lakh tonnes. Out of it some quantities have been imported by the States themselves; some quantities we have imported through the STC which has been distributed. This year, how much we will be importing, I cannot just say because it all depends on various factors. The price factor is there. Now, the prices of our local oils has come down substantially. The price of ground-nut oil, the price of mustard-oil, the price of other oils have come down substantially.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Is there any estimation?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Price are quoted everyday. You can go through the prices - the wholesale prices are given; the retail prices are also given in the newspapers and even in the market reports. We are getting reports about ten essential commodities everyday. We are monitoring the prices. I can assure you that the prices of indigenous edible oils have substantially come down. We have to see whether the oil that we would like to import from Malaysia will be feasible for us as compared to the price of our oil. These are the matters which I cannot just off hand say as to how nuch we can import and how much we should import.

About rice, Shri Thomas said that more allotment should be there. I can only say that the Ministry of Food which allocates the foodgrains, they have an overall criteria for allotment in the sense that what was the allotement made last year, how much increase has to be alowed, what is their requirement, over and above, what is available in the central pool All these factors are taken into account for deciding the matters by the Ministry of Food.

About asking he retailer s to publish the prices, I would say, in this vast country, I do not know how many million retail shop owners are there. It will be very very difficult for publishing the prices though, of course, for

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the package goods there are rules whereby they are supposed to print the prices and publicise it.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernalulam): We are doing it in Kerala.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: It is very good. It would be an example.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: But in Delhi, from market to market, there is wide fluctuation of prices.

SHRI M. KAMALUDDIN AHMED: You cannot control it. You have no mechanism; you have no machinery to control it. You cannot control the variation of prices. The best course would be to go to the market where we get cheaper things.

Dr. Pandeya has raised certain matters about inflation. I hav told you now it has come down to 9.28. It may further go down. In the last two years, this is for the first time that the inflation has gone down below the double digit. It has come to a single digit. Our efforts are there. One thing I want to tell you is that we will not spare anything in our efforts to check these prices. I assure you for that.

About the NDDB, you have asked me a question as to how much foreign exchange has been allowed to them, I do not have information with me. But you can ask the Ministry of Agriculture because NDDB comes under the Ministry of Agriculture and they will be able to give all the necessary information.

About the PDS, with all humility, I must make one submission. There are certain States in our country where I would very much like to see that the PDS is fully utilised in those States. I won't name them. It is well-known. You have referred to your own State I would only submit that I will send you the figures as to how much grains were allocated to your State, how much they have lifted and how much the State Government has. I had been to Gwalior for the first time to review the PDS, only two months ago. I was happy that figures that were given to us about opening of new shops, about elimination of bogus cards, about issue of new cards, about the door delivery, preparation of those things they have taken up not only Madhya Pradesh but all the States, after this the whole system was reviewed and about 79 per cent implementation has taken place so far. I am expecting that in the next two-three months this whole system will be totally revamped.

Effective administration of public distribution system, as hon. Member Shri Chitta Basu said, also helps us to contain the prices. As you are all aware, as soon as we came into the Government, the Prime Minister announced that we have to make the public distribution system reach the poorest of the poor. Various meetings were held with the Chief Ministers. The Public Distribution Advisory Council also met and various things were considered. Then ultimately a very scientific method of locating and identifying the deserving cases were found. What we thought was that the basic problem of backwardness comes with the area . (Interruptions)

So, poverty is very much linked with the backwardness of the area. We have to locate the backward areas. When we have located them, naturally we have located the poorer people. That was the criterian which was adopted. I am happy to say that by adopting this method we have covered almost 20 per cent of the population of the country.

In these 1700 blocks, about 19 crores of people are residing. Our effort has started to reach them. The hon. Member has raised the point of Adivasi and hilly areas. We have asked the States as to what are their difficulties to go for the door delivery, whether they want any vehicles. We are willing to give vehicle assistance for them.

There was a scheme earlier whereby Rs. 2 lakh per vehicle used to be given to the States at their request in which 25 per cent used to be the subsidy. Now the Prime

Minister has increased it to Rs. 4 lakh. Instead of Rs. 2 lakh, now Rs. 4 lakh is being given per vehicle and then the subsidy part of it also is enhanced from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. This is only to see that through these vehicles the State Government reach the poorer people who are inaccessible.

I am happy that your Government also has made some request for this assistance and that is being looked into. I can assure you that it will reach. This is the way where we thought that the public distribution system has to be strengthened.

Shri Ram Naik spoke about the Adivasi segment of his constituency. I do not know whether it has been included in the 1700 blocks. If it is included in the 1700 blocks, our guidelines and our efforts are to see that per family, a minimum of 20 kg. grains are given. That is our minimum criterian. It is not that only these six commodities are confined for the public distribution. We have requested the State Governments to include as many items as they want. But so far as the Centre is concerned, we said that these are the six items that we would like them to distribute for which we will make the supply.

I would also like to submit that recently we had the PDS Advisory Council meeting in which all the State Civil Supply Ministers are members and we had reviewed the whole thing. I personally have gone round the whole country and almost reviewed the working of this revamping of public distribution system in all these States. I am happy to say that they have started working and more than 70 per cent achievement is already there.

About the excess supplies to Bombay city, I am telling you the factual and actual position. Whenever such requests come from Maharashtra, we are aware that Bombay is in Maharashtra and we know Bombay's requirements also.

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We know Bombay's size also. Keeping that in view, we have always been trying to meet the requirements that are asked by the State Government.

Shri Chitta Basu has raised certain points. I think I must give an answer to all the points. He has raised the point of lower procurement. I cannot say anything about it. As I have submitted more than once, this year and last year, procurement was very much short of our targets and expectations. But the Government of West Bengal should not have any grievance about the PD supplies. I do feel that many of the States have to learn the techniques adopted by the State of West Bengal and try to emulate them to become self-sufficient. Previously, West Bengal had to import potatoes from Uttar Pradesh and Himachal. But today, they are not only self-sufficient, but also exporting potatoes. So is the case with regard to rice also. Population-wise and area-wise, West Bengal is almost equivalent to Andhra Pradesh. Now with regard to production of rice also, they have reached the Andhra level. I think, they have even exceeded it. They are producing 11 million tonnes of rice every year.

But what about their performance with regard to procurement? Their procurement is hardly worth mentioning. As far as allocations of rice and wheat to West Bengal are concerned, they are always made. I am not regretting that I have made allocations. I am only bringing it to Shri Chitta Basu's notice that in spite of the fact that they are not procuring anything, Government of India have been trying to give them the allocation of rice and wheat.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Since you have accused us, please listen to my point.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: This is no accusation at all. In fact, I have requested the other States to emulate you and learn from you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Procurement is being made by the State Government though it may not be huge. West Bengal mught have

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become self-sufficient in feeding its people without your assistance. But you must appreciate the fact that nearly four lakh hectares of land is diverted for production of jute. This historical fact has also to be borne in mind. Paddy land was converted into jute land, in order to feed the jute mills which are an exclusive feature of the State of West Bengal...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted is only half an hour. But over and above that, you have taken yet another half an hour. Please conclude.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: This problem of diverting crops is not confined to West Bengal alone. In Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and many other States, traditional crops are not being cultivated any more. Madhya Pradesh is not producint coarse grains any more. They have diverted to soyabean cultivation. In Andhra Pradesh and Haryana, a large area has been converted for sunflower cultivation. Of course, these may be more remunerative. And that is also a welcome step.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL Hossain: I would like to bring it to the attention of the hon. Minister that West Bengal has lifted only 4.85 lakh metric tonnes of wheat, whereas Andhra Pradesh has lifted 17 lakh tonnes.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: You must also note the fact that Andhra Pradesh has procured 35 lakh tonnes of rice.

That is also a matter which has to be seen. One more thing which Shri Chitta Basu has said that the allocations are made but the grains are sometimes in short supply. There are certain logistic problems for the Food Corporation of India. I am trying to explain what the situation is. It is very easy to derive any conclusions but the factual position is that they have certain logistic problems, they do not get the rakes. Sometimes, the Railways do not find rakes to be given to the Food Corporation of India. Then comes strikes, etc. These are the problems whereby, they find some difficulties in making the whole thing available some time. There may be some shortfalls somewhere but that is not the case to be accepted universally. Then Sir, about the export and import of wheat. I think, I had explained yesterday the whole position in detail. Today also, a very lengthy statement on behalf of the Food Minister I made. I have made everything very clear about the whole export and import of wheat.

About the issue price, Shri Chitta Basu has said something. As the hon. Members are aware, the food subsidy which is provided in the Budget as I submitted yesterday also it is Rs. 2750 crore including the revamped PDS. How much the Budget can bear this subsidy and how much subsidy should be there? As on today, the subsidy is available and the Government is meeting that part of the burden. Because of the increase in the procurement price this year, there has been an extra burden on the Food Corporation of about 55 paise or 60 paise per kg. of wheat that has been procured. So, this is an extra burden. This is a matter which the Food Ministry and the Finance Ministry will have to thrash out.

So far as the Government is concerned, all these steps which are necessary to check rise in prices are being taken and we are also monitoring the prices. There is a Cabinet Committee on prices which is headed by the Finance Minister. Apart from that, there is also a Committee of the concerned Secretaries to the Government. We get the prices of essential commodities and then we try to somehow contain this trend. In addition to this,we have Essential Commodities Act. The enforcement of the Act is also there. As far as the State Governments are concerned, the enforcing agencies of the States are taking all the measures to see that no hoarding takes place. I have also given the figures a number of times. I can also give the figures again but that is not required now. We are giving incentives for higher agricultural and agro-based products also from time to time. Then, monitoring is there. We are rationalising the distribution of essential commodities also through PDS. We are also taking action against the hoarders and blackmarketeer.

Broadly, these are the three-four steps that we are taking. But I can only assure you that we are making all efforts to see that we somehow are able to at least check this trend of rise in the prices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 17th August, 1992 at 11.00 a.m.

19.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 17, 1992/ Sravana 26, 1914 (Saka).

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